Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863. NUMBER 245.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Our dispatches have already given a full summary of the able and interesting Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. What we have already published will have awakened an eagerness in the public mind to read the whole report, which will be put in a cheap and accessible form for general circulation. We give elsewhere the patriotic and eloquent concluding portions of the document.

The news from Vicksburg is light and unimportant. The mystery that shrouds the Yazoo Pass Expedition is still unsolved. Various suggestive hints are thrown out, of expeditions, promised or in progress, from which great results are expected. The public will this time withhold enthusiasm and let patience have its perfect work, "hoping all things" without "believing all things" set down in the dispatches.

The wires are still thrilling with news of the wide-spread Union triumphs in the various local elections of this week, and Copperhead stock has gone down perceptibly. The late returns from Connecticut sustain all that was claimed in the first dispatches. She has set the brand of infamy on her home traitors, and given the Union cause the gain of one Congressman—securing, beyond a doubt, an Administration majority in the next House.

Our dispatches give an interesting summary of news from the Gulf. There is some small activity in Gen. Banks' Department.

An interesting report is given of the recent heavy war disbursements to pay off our armies in the field. It is happily reached, both for the sake of our soldiers and their families.

The dispatches from Wisconsin indicate that Cothren, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is elected over Dixon. To understand fully this result, if such it prove, and which indeed was not entirely unlooked for, there must be taken into the account the fact that the farm mortgage was a purely local matter, was largely complicated with the canvass, and unjustly made to tell against Dixon. There is no doubt of Wisconsin on straight-out Union questions, and very little attention from abroad was attached to her recent canvass. The result in certain single towns and precincts in Ohio is of ten-fold more weight and significance than any figures from the Wisconsin election.

Cincinnati has behaved well, and by noble majorities buried her dead Copperheads out of sight. The vote was large in all the wards, the test being made strictly a party one, and the Butternuts were beaten and routed everywhere. The whole city administration the coming year is unconditionally for the war, and the chief office in the city's gift, located in the hands of one of Ohio's most gallant Colonels. Mayor Harris will make a clean sweep of the rubbish and rowdyism that his predecessor Hatch has associated with his incumbency of the Mayoralty. Cincinnati stands redeemed and her patriot sons who have wrought this result deserve all praise.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending April 4, 1863:

	Receipts.	Shipments.*
Flour, brls	12,329	2,907
Wheat, bu	96,736	115,746
Corn, bu	229,535	379,225
Oats, bu	54,701	4,975
Rye, bu	7,451	1,400
Barley, bu	5,097	....
Seeds, lbs	81,326	42,692
Pork, brls	199	2,888
Cut Meats, lbs	1,855,413	3,369,494
Lard, lbs	1,740,307	1,257,088
Tallow, lbs	241,778	116,315
Live Hogs, No	13,590	10,785
Dressed Hogs, No	285	....
Beef Cattle, No	9,213	11,338

* This does not include the shipments over the Michigan Central Railroad.

The following table shows the receipts of flour, grain, live stock, &c., since January 1st to date, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls	184,997	268,756	304,867
Wheat, bu	1,036,559	1,536,560	1,384,460
Corn, bu	2,948,275	1,962,640	2,428,353
Oats, bu	960,472	196,816	180,781
Rye, bu	173,901	169,199	96,494
Barley, bu	107,916	279,451	163,985
Seeds, lbs	2,615,676	1,702,615	2,320,509
Pork, brls	14,941	24,298	20,908
Cut Meats, lbs	17,853,714	4,716,856	6,947,894
Lard, lbs	14,692,748	9,780,616	4,394,216
Tallow, lbs	1,095,197	191,478	120,779
Live Hogs, No	448,922	147,589	81,619
Dressed Hogs, No	192,046	175,543	114,640
Beef Cattle, No	60,947	46,029	33,650

THE CLERICAL IMBROGLIO

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
JOLIET, Ill., April 7, 1863.

The Ecclesiastical Court, for the examination of Rev. E. W. Hager, convened at Christ Church, Joliet, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was organized as follows:

Bishop H. J. Whitehouse, D. D., Chairman.

ASSESSORS.
Rev. J. P. Clover, D. D., Springfield, Ill.
Rev. J. W. Osborne, Chicago.
Rev. Mr. Steele, Decatur.

PRESENTERS.
Rev. Thomas Smith, of the "Northwestern Church."
Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Galena.
Hon. Geo. Grien, Chicago.
Rev. Mr. Steele, Decatur.

ATTORNEYS FOR PROSECUTION.
Judge Geo. Green, Chicago.
E. W. Chickering, Chicago.

ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENSE.
Hon. S. A. Goodwin.
J. P. Clarkson.
Chas. H. Vandyne.
Clerk of the Court.

The Court met at the Council Chamber, at 3 o'clock, Bishop Whitehouse in the chair.

At the organization of the Court, the reporters of the TRIBUNE, *Post* and *Times*, upon invitation, of some of the parties interested, (and with the assurance that their privilege of remaining to report the investigation would be decided by vote,) took seats in the chamber, but before the Bishop announced the Court as ready to proceed one of the Attorneys of the prosecution whispered to the Bishop that reporters were present. He at once approached the reporters and stated to them that they could not remain; that he was decided, and the rule was imperative. When asked if this question was not to be decided by a vote, he replied that it could not be thus decided—that that was a matter for him to decide; and that the Court were unanimous on the subject.

There being no alternative, the reporters withdrew, and the public will be kept in darkness respecting this investigation, unless the defence (who are anxious the proceedings should be published as the trial progresses,) shall be able in some manner to overrule the President's decision.

FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.—Among the rules of the Court is one pledging every person present to observe the strictest secrecy in regard to what transpires during the investigation, and every one is pledged upon his honor not to communicate to parties outside any of the statements given in testimony, and the counsel on either side are charged to see to it that their notes or memorandums do not fall into the hands of other parties, lest by chance they might be published. The rule to exclude all clergymen who were not actual witnesses, was strongly opposed, and finally, with reluctance erased by the Bishop. It is also understood, that at no time, even after the trial is concluded, can any of the testimony be obtained for publication, except this privilege be granted by Bishop Whitehouse, and the publication be under his direction. His own disposition for recourse to the papers seems to have rested with the insertion he procured for the presentment of the case against Mr. Hager.

From the Rappahannock.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 7, 1863.

There are indications, but nothing definite, that the enemy on the opposite side of the river are in possession of information, from some point, unfavorable to their cause. … to prevent any of their pickets from … into our lines.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

CONCLUSION OF THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

WHAT THE WAR HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Your Committee will, however, briefly call attention to the fact that, from the commencement of active military and naval operations in the winter and spring of 1862, almost uninterrupted success for eight months attended all our operations, resulting in vast conquests. The triumphs of the navy at Hatteras, Port Royal and Fort Henry were followed by the victories and conquests of the army at Mill Spring, Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island. Missouri was wrenched from the rebel grasp, and the rebel armies driven into Arkansas, where they were defeated in a pitched battle at Pea Ridge.

By the capture of Fort Donelson, Kentucky was permanently redeemed, the capital of one of the largest revolted States seized, her great rivers laid open to our flotillas, and the war carried to the borders of the Gulf States. The rebel strongholds on the Mississippi, Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, together with Memphis, the most important commercial city of the State, fell into our hands.

The autumn of 1861 had witnessed the important capture of Hatteras and Port Royal by the navy. These successes were followed through the combined operations of the army and navy, in the winter and spring of 1862, by the capture of Roanoke Island and Newbern, Beaufort and Fort Macon, and by the reduction of the important fort, Pulaski, controlling the entrance to the Savannah River; of Fort Clinch, controlling the harbor and railroad depot of Fernandina; of Fort Marion, at St. Augustine. By the first named operations we acquired control of the spacious inland waters of North Carolina (Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds), and their adjacent shores, and of one of her two important seaports—Beaufort. By the last we made ourselves masters of the rich sea islands and important harbors extending along the coast from Charleston to St. John's; leaving in the possession of the rebels, on the Atlantic coast but two harbors, Charleston and Wilmington.

But the brilliant triumphs of our army and navy elsewhere were surpassed by the capture of the great city of the Gulf, the depot of the great Valley of the Mississippi—New Orleans; an achievement which, estimated by the importance of the conquest and the noble daring of its execution, is scarcely surpassed in history. By this important conquest we obtained control of a large portion of Louisiana, and accomplished the most important and difficult step toward obtaining the entire control of the Mississippi River, and caused the surrender of the harbor of Pensacola, with the forts yet held by the rebels.

In these hastily sketched military and naval operations, extending in the West through the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and on the Atlantic seaboard from Hatteras to Florida, and on the Gulf from Pensacola to the mouths of the Mississippi, we really made conquests as vast as it often falls to the lot of the most powerful and warlike nations to make in so short a period of time. We pushed our conquests by land through Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee to the very boundaries of the Gulf States; obtained control of the Mississippi River, except about 200 miles; occupied the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—a large portion of Louisiana; seized every important fort and harbor in the rebel territory, save three (Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile,) reducing to a corresponding extent the labors of the blockading squadron; captured fourteen permanent sea-coast forts, among which were the largest on the Southern coast, such as Pulaski, Barrancas, McRae, Jackson, and St. Philip. Following these conquests was the reduction of Yorktown and the evacuation of Norfolk, by which the waters of the James and York Rivers were laid open to our fleets, and the rebels deprived of the facilities furnished by a great navy yard, and compelled to destroy their only means of menacing our fleets in Hampton Roads—the Merrimac.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Had the success of the army of the Potomac during this period corresponded with the success of our arms in other parts of the country, there is reason to believe that the termination of the campaign of 1862 would have seen the rebellion well nigh, if not entirely, overthrown.

Had Norfolk been captured during the winter of 1861–62, and the Merrimac taken possession of or destroyed, the way to Richmond, by means of the James River, would have been open, and the fatal delays of the Peninsula avoided; or had the enemy, when … during the autumn of 1861 or winter of 1861–62, have been compelled to have come out from his entrenchments and give us battle, as he might have been, by threatening or actually interrupting his communication between Richmond and Manassas, on which he wholly depended for supplies—a line so long and difficult to maintain that we did not deem it practicable for us—we could have met him with an army greater than it was ever proposed to take against Richmond, and either have opened the way to the rebel capital or made it unnecessary to go there.

In military movements delay is generally bad—indecision is almost always fatal. In our movements we seem to have too often forgotten that momentum is made up of weight and velocity; that the force of the blow may depend as much upon the celerity of the movement as upon the weight of the body moved. The world's history shows that the successful General has met his enemy the day before he was expected—not the week or month after. Some of our points of attack have been so clearly indicated to the enemy beforehand, and our movements made with so much delay and hesitation, that he has been able not only to fortify his positions and concentrate his forces, but even to call into the field new armies to meet us. At such points we have failed.

It is particularly worthy of note that, in the reverses which followed the failure of the Peninsula campaign, at the time when the army of the rebels had reached its greatest strength, and its highest state of enthusiasm, they did not permanently regain any territory or recapture and hold any of the important or controlling points before held by us on rebel soil. Their marches upon Washington, Maryland, and also Louisville, were little more than raids, from which they were obliged to retire before our opposing forces. This fact clearly shows that while it is impossible for us to constantly retain military possession of all the vast rebel territory over which we may be called upon to pass in our operations against their armies, still the territory once held or occupied by us cannot be permanently regained by them—a sure indication of our ultimate success.

The past, not withstanding its errors and reverses, is full of encouragement, and gives full assurance of final success. No great war was ever conducted by any people or Government without great mistakes—giving to the critics of the time and those of succeeding generations a wide and ample field for their labors. No people on earth were ever called suddenly into a great war more totally unprepared than were the loyal people of this Government. We felt so well assured of our position among the powers of the world that we had almost concluded we had fought our last battle, and our army and navy had come to be regarded by many as useless appendages to the government. We had concluded that, doing justice to the nations of the world, we should receive justice in return; and the loyal portion of the people were devoting all their energies and powers to the arts of peace, the advancement of civilization, the development of the rich and varied resources of our new and great country; and in these every man found full occupation for his talents, and a wide field for his ambition—no man ever dreaming that the parricidal arm would ever be raised against a Government so mild in its sway, so benignant in its influence over all its subjects.

It was indeed difficult for a people thus engrossed, suddenly and almost without warning, to turn its attention to war. The rebels believed us to be so entirely devoted to the pursuits of peace that we should yield to their demands rather than be diverted from them; and hence their nefarious attempt to overthrow this fair Government, and erect on its ruins that horrid deformity, a free Government with human slavery for its corner-stone. How terribly they have been mistaken, the past has already shown; and yet the energies and powers and resources of the loyal people have hardly begun to be applied to the suppression of the rebellion. They must meet and contend in battle with that strength and power and intelligence which has built factories and workshops, railroads and steamboats, covered the ocean with ships, and filled the markets of the world with the product of its brain and hands; and they will find these no less powerful for destruction than for production, when once fully applied in that direction.

All the great industrial interests of the loyal States were never more active, more prosperous, than at this time. All that has been lost by the supply of men to the army has been made up by increased activity and the adaptation of machinery to work heretofore done by the human hand. There is only this marked difference: heretofore all these great forces have been applied for the benefit of the arts of peace; now they all look primarily to the prosecution of war; and years would have elapsed—far more than would be required to crush out rebellion—before we should develop our full strength for war.

Within less than two years we have thrown into and sustained in the field an army of a million of men. We have created a navy with which we have blockaded a coast greater in extent than was ever attempted by any Government before, and by our inventions and armament have so completely revolutionized naval warfare as to render the navies and sea coast defences of the world well nigh useless. The efficiency of this blockade is attested not only by the destitution of the rebels in every article of foreign production, but by the cry that comes to us every day from all parts of the world, … dependent upon the products of the blockaded territory, … crush out this Rebellion, that the blockaded ports may be thrown open to the legitimate commerce of the world.

And while, in our efforts to maintain our Government and vindicate … we have neither asked nor desired the aid of any foreign nation or Government, we did at least expect of the leading powers of Europe that they should refrain from extending aid and encouragement to a rebellion against a friendly government, thereby prolonging a struggle which can only bring misery and suffering upon the whole civilized world, and may in the end lead to a war between our Government and some of those powers, the full effects of which the future alone can disclose.

OUR RESOURCES.

We have carried on, shall carry on and conclude this war, without touching one dollar of the accumulated capital of the country. We are already astonished at the revenue now being raised from the taxation of our daily productions, and yet we do not begin to realize the amount to be yielded by the system already adopted, or the extent to which that system may be enlarged, without imposing any grievous burdens upon the people—any burden to which they will not cheerfully submit to accomplish the object intended.

No government can long carry on a war which must be sustained by the accumulated capital of the country, and there is scarcely a limit to the time war may be prosecuted by a government whose credit is sustained by the revenues derived from the accumulating wealth of the country.

REBEL DEFENCES.

Every dollar the rebels have expended, or can expend in this rebellion, has been, and must continue to be drawn from their accumulated capital. Their intercourse with foreign nations has been almost wholly suspended, all their industrial interests have been paralysed, and there is no source from which they can derive revenue or means for the maintenance of the war, except by depriving people of their property, day after day, and year after year, so long as the war shall continue, thus reducing them to poverty and want. This is a truth which the people in the revolted States are already beginning to realize. They had been made to believe that an export duty on cotton, which the world would be obliged to pay, would yield them the richest revenue ever realized by any Government, and that if the Federal Government should attempt interference with its exportation, they would command the armies and navies of Europe to fight their battles for them. How bitter must be their disappointment, as they apply with their own hands the torch which consigns it to ashes, and then are compelled to supply to their leaders, from their other property, the means to sustain the rebellion. Their currency has almost ceased to be regarded, even by themselves, as the representative of value.

Conscription has exhausted their people, and the wealth which long years of uninterrupted prosperity under the best government the world ever saw, had placed in their hands, has already been expended, and they are now struggling on with the vain hope that dissensions among ourselves or foreign intervention may save them from that ruin which they see clearly impending over them. Every day must show them more and more clearly that on neither of these sources can they rely for help. The utter scorn and contempt with which every man in the loyal States who proposes any adjustment of this contest except the absolute, unqualified, and unconditional subjugation of every rebel in the land to the Constitution and the laws, is held by every officer and soldier in our army, and every loyal man in the country, must banish from their minds the last ray of hope from that source. The reaction which followed the recent slight manifestations of a willingness on the part of a few secession sympathizers, to offer terms of compromise, must convince them that they have no allies in the loyal States on whom they can rely; and the present condition of affairs in Europe must forever crush that false and delusive hope which they have heretofore entertained, that the intervention of European powers might enable them to accomplish what they know full well they can never attain unaided.

THE TASK BEFORE US.

We now see clearly what we have to do. We must obtain uninterrupted control of the Mississippi. We must reach those great railroad arteries—the one bordering the Atlantic seaboard, the other stretching through the Virginia and Tennessee valleys to the west and south. We must, as soon as possible, take the few fortified seaports remaining in possession of the rebels, cut it off from all external sources of food and arms, and have surrounded it by forces which can press upon it from any quarter, at the same time severing into isolated portions of the rebel territory and destroying their means of intercommunication, by which alone they have hitherto been enabled to meet us in force wherever we have presented ourselves, and by which alone they have been able to feed and supply their armies.

By possessing ourselves of, and keeping open, the great natural highways alone (and a possession of a navy by us should have early suggested this), we sever parts of their territory mutually dependant, and, while crippling them, enable ourselves to speedily concentrate our forces at any point where it may be advisable to strike.

These decisive measures we are actually executing or preparing to execute. The successes and conquests we have already described have carried us through the preliminary stages, and the blows we now strike—each one of them that succeeds—will reach the very vitals of the rebellion. Let any one cast his eye upon the map, and these truths will be apparent.

It may be in the future, as in the past, we shall meet with reverses; they are the inevitable incidents of a great war extending over so vast a territory, and requiring great armies at so widely separated points. We have already seen that it is not our true policy to attempt an actual military occupation of the rebel territory, except at a few and important controlling points. We must destroy their armies, and to do this we must concentrate, not scatter, our forces. It is better to operate successfully against one stronghold or one army than to attempt three and fail. The indications now clearly are that, both in the East and West, the campaign of 1863 will give us brilliant achievements—decisive victories. Our Generals now in the field have the full confidence of the soldiers and the people, and the armies will go forth, knowing that their ranks are to be made full; that every day that passes will add to, not diminish, their strength or numbers. Never before did the world see such an army in the field; never before did Generals lead such men to battle. Each man goes forth feeling, not only that he has a soldier's reputation to maintain, but also that he has a country to defend in which his interest is as great as that of the highest officer in the land. Such an army, with its energy, power, intelligence and will, properly directed, must be invincible. The past has already demonstrated that the true American soldier can be relied upon, to dare, do and endure all that human power can attempt, accomplish, or sustain.

Let no men be placed or kept in command of such men who have not the ability to command and the will to do; thus the errors and mistakes of the past will be avoided in the future, the fond hopes and anticipations of a true and loyal people realized, the Government vindicated and rebellion speedily and forever crushed.

We know that this contest has cost us and will cost us treasure and blood—the best blood ever shed by any people in maintenance of their Government and in defence of free institutions—the blood of the flower of our land. Let us not make their lives a vain offering, by for a moment entertaining the idea of a partition of our territory, which would forever involve us in anarchy and border wars, or by any base compromise with rebels.

We owe it to the noble dead who have shed their blood in founding and defending this Government; we owe it to ourselves; we owe it to the countless millions who are to come after us, to maintain this Government and the institutions we have inherited from our fathers—the richest legacy ever bequeathed by one generation to another—and to transmit them to our posterity, if not improved, certainly unimpaired.

In conclusion, your Committee will only say, that all the men who hold high positions in the army and navy, and have rendered valuable services to the country, with whom they have held intercourse, unite in the opinion that fighting, and only fighting, can end this rebellion; that every traitor in the land must and shall be made to acknowledge and yield absolute, unqualified and unconditional obedience to the Constitution and laws.

And your Committee believe this to be the sentiment, not only of the army and navy, but of every man in the country—traitors and cowards alone excepted.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Minn., April 7, 1863.

The steamer Keokuk which came through Lake Pepin early yesterday morning, went through the lake in three hours, on her return trip last night. Boats have commenced their regular trips.

The material for the Indian expedition which leaves in May for the plains on our frontier, is being brought up. Troops are being equipped and concentrated for the spring campaign against the Sioux.

The steamer G. H. Wilson has been impressed by Gen. Sibley to-day, to transport troops and supplies to Yellow Medicine, on the Upper Minnesota River.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, April 7, 1863.

Owing to a scarcity of forage, two divisions of the army of the frontier have returned to within fifteen miles of Rolla, where they will be supplied with forage by railroad.

Gen. Herron has established his headquarters at Rolla.

James Lindsay has been nominated by the Emancipationists for Congress, in Noell's district. He is the present land office receiver in Southeast Missouri.

Additional protections to the railroad bridges in North Missouri have been ordered, since the bridge guards on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad were fired upon.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Affairs on the Cumberland River.

SUMMARY JUSTICE TO A REBEL TOWN.

Latest from Helena and the South.

FROM OUR ARMY BEFORE VICKSBURG.

Guerilla Movements in West Tennessee.

IMPORTANT FROM YOUNG'S POINT, LOUISIANA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
YOUNG'S POINT, LA., April 1, via CAIRO, April 7, 1863.

A movement, both military and naval, is on foot to-day. Several transports with troops, arrived from above last night, received orders and steamed up the river this morning. An expedition of gunboats went up the Yazoo to-day, and it is evident that the next few days will be fraught with interest. It is known that the rebels are preparing a fleet of gunboats and transports, protected with cotton, at Shreveport, La., 500 miles up the Red River. Positive evidence of the truth of this has been given to Admiral Porter, with whom the entire responsibility rests of allowing this formidable fleet to be prepared. One iron-clad and ram would be sufficient to destroy it now. Yet Admiral Farragut's request that one should be furnished him, was not complied with. The Red River is too narrow for Farragut's vessels. The ram Switzerland, having been fully repaired, started for that stream yesterday, under orders from Farragut, to Gen. Ellet.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 7, 1863.

By the arrival of the steamer Grey Eagle, we have Memphis dates to the 4th. The Grey Eagle is also late from Young's Point. She left there on the 2d. Osterhaus' entire division was moving towards the Red River country. By what route it is not stated. Nothing of interest was transpiring on Thursday last at Young's Point. The army was quiet.

Several boats have arrived at Helena from the Yazoo Pass expedition, and brought news of the attack of rebel guerillas upon the steamers Empire City, Cheeseman and A. D. Hines, last week.

While they were passing down the Coldwater, guerillas concealed in a cane brake fired on the boats, and the Captain of the A. D. Hines was mortally wounded, and two or three deck hands and an engineer of one of the boats were killed.

Soldiers have been sent to guard the steamer Citizen, which lost a wheel in the Coldwater. Reports are circulating at Helena that the Yazoo Pass expedition is abandoned. The Captain of the Grey Eagle doubts them all.

Memphis papers of the 5th have accounts of another skirmish of the 15th Illinois cavalry with Blythe's guerillas, which took place on Saturday morning at daylight, west of Nonconah. Ten or fifteen of our men, who were out on picket duty, were surrounded and fired upon. Two men were wounded and one horse crippled. The remainder of our men were without sabres, and charged upon the rebels, repulsing them. The rebels retreated beyond Nonconah. Two members of the 15th were captured and carried off. The Confederate loss is unknown. The 15th Illinois cavalry, under Col. James Grant Wilson, of Chicago, has been on duty near Memphis for the past three months. Colonel D. C. Anthony, Provost Marshal at Memphis, is about to return to his regiment, the 60th Indiana. He is succeeded by Col. Malancthon Smith.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 7, 1863.

Information has just arrived, brought by the passengers on the steamer Davenport, of retributive justice wreaked upon the town of Palmyra, Tenn., where a transport and the gunboat St. Clair, had a skirmish with the rebels, on the 2d inst.

Capt. Fitch, in command, with a portion of his light draft fleet, passed up the Cumberland river on Saturday last, as far as Palmyra, and found but a small part of the rebel force making the former attack there. He landed and learned that the inhabitants had encouraged, if not assisted in the outrage. He thereupon gave them a specified time in which to take their departure, and then fired every building and burned it to the ground. Palmyra was a small town of perhaps 200 inhabitants, but it is now numbered among the things that were and are not.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 7, 1863.

The 8th Iowa regiment arrived this evening on the steamer Nebraska from St. Louis.

Provost Marshall, Capt. Keller, informs us that deserters, convalescents and furloughed soldiers are reporting daily to him in great numbers, for transportation to their regiments in the South. They will average nearly 200 daily.

The steamer C. E. Hillman has just arrived—having made the trip from Memphis in twenty-four hours—about the fastest time on record. Gen. Jerry C. Sullivan is among her passengers. From Jewett Wilcox, Clerk of the Hillman, we learn that another raid is threatened by Chalmers upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

CAIRO, April 7.—The steamer Grey Eagle has arrived from Memphis, with Sunday morning's papers. From passengers we hear of two important expeditions from Milliken's Bend, but particulars may not be given. We shall certainly hear from them in a few days. We are assured that the health of the army is good and getting better, its spirits are good and no one thinks of failing in the capture of Vicksburg. We have conflicting reports again from Yazoo Pass, but the preponderance of evidence is that it is not yet abandoned.

Last week, while the steamers Empire City, Cheeseman and A. D. Hines were passing down Coldwater, they were attacked by guerillas who fired upon them from the canebrakes and bushes. The Captain of the A. D. Hines was mortally wounded. Several deck-hands and one engineer were killed. The steamer Citizen had broken a wheel in Coldwater and was forced to lie by for repairs on Saturday morning at daylight.

Some of the rebel Chalmer's men attacked a picket of ten men belonging to the 15th Illinois cavalry, a few miles south of Memphis. Two of the Federals were wounded; the remainder charged on the rebels and drove them back. The rebels, however, succeeded in capturing two of them.

CAIRO, April 7.—A special dispatch from Helena, dated the 3d inst., states that advices from Gen. Quinby's expedition to the 30th ult. state that no progress had been made in the reduction of Fort Greenwood. Our forces were still in front of the enemy, and there had been considerable skirmishing between the pickets on shore. The rebels were improving the time, by greatly increasing the strength of their works. They have received and mounted more heavy guns. It is the opinion of well-informed officers that our gunboats will not succeed in taking the place. The country along the Tallahatchie is occupied by two regiments of Confederate cavalry, and swarming with guerillas. … of our mosquito boats captured five … cavalry men at the mouth of the Coldwater. … indications of attempts to place torpedoes in the channel have been discovered. The reconnoissance of Haines' Bluff was made by Admiral Porter. They proceeded within range of the rebel batteries, and fired several shots at them, but the shots were not returned.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The *World's* correspondent writing aboard the flagship Hartford, March 25th, three miles above Grand Gulf, says: "The wheel-house of a steamboat painted lead color, was discovered abreast of Hurricane Island, twenty miles below Warrenton. From the description it accords perfectly with the Indianola, and leaves no doubt as to her fate—that she is sunk in deep water, and bears, so far as can be seen, the appearance of having been blown up just where she sunk."

FROM BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LEXINGTON, Ky., April 7, 1863.

Clarke has probably effected his escape through Proctor, Whitesburg, and Running …

Gap. After a month's amusement at our expense, Humphrey Marshall is said to have retired by way of Pound Gap.

A report from Knoxville, of last Thursday, states that East Tennessee has been entirely drained of rebel soldiers to reinforce Bragg. Even the four hundred who have been watching the Gap for escaping conscripts and refugees, have been withdrawn, leaving only a few sick to occupy the Cumberland Gap. Military matters, save busy preparations for an active campaign, are quiescent.

Gen. Gilmore is to take the field.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury War Disbursements.

FURTHER CHARLESTON RUMORS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1863.

The following is the official statement of money sent out by the Treasury Department since March 23d, to different portions of the army, and of sums yet to be issued to complete the payment of the whole army:

For Gen. Grant's army, March 23d	$10,000,000
Gen. Rosecrans' army, March 24th	8,150,000
Troops in Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, &c., March 24th	7,500,000
Office and hospital payments in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, March 30th	1,500,000
Troops at Fortress Monroe (including 9th army corps)	3,000,000
Troops at New Orleans, April 4th	2,300,000
Troops in South Carolina, April 4th	1,300,000
Troops in North Carolina, April 4th	2,000,000
Current payments to New York and New England since March 20th	900,000
Current payments at Baltimore and Philadelphia since March 20th	500,000
Current payments at Washington since March 20th, about	1,000,000
Yet to be issued from Treasury funds for Army of Potomac, about	14,000,000
Expected this week for Gen. Heintzelman's army	2,000,000
Funds for troops in West Virginia	1,000,000
Funds for troops in Kentucky, &c.	2,000,000

Burnside yesterday renewed his application for Major General Hartsuff. The Secretary of War to-day, retired Gen. Hartsuff from duty on the D'Utassy court martial, and ordered that he be released from further duty on the Board for revising the rules and articles of war, as soon as that Board shall have concluded its revision of the work on military law, prepared for it by Dr. Liber, of New York, and then report at once to Burnside in Cincinnati. He will probably get there next week. He is still lame from the effects of his Antietam wound, but refuses to remain longer out of service in the field.

The stories about the arrival of news from Charleston turn out to be false. Nothing further is yet known concerning the situation there. The rebels let no dispatches come out of their lines. There is no late dispatch from Dupont.

The friends of McClellan begin to charge the Committee on the Conduct of the War report with being partisan, and clamor for the publication of the evidence that is in press now, and will hurt them worse when it comes out than the report did.

No Paymaster has gone to the army of the Potomac, the roads being so bad that passing about among the regiments is very inconvenient.

The statement that the Government had official information that an attack on Charleston was to be made last Thursday is incorrect; Dupont has communicated no such intelligence, and rumors to that effect are founded upon nothing more trustworthy than rebel accounts, and the circumstance that spring-tide was last Friday. It is now thought that the attack was to take place this week, probably to-day or to-morrow. At two o'clock to-day the Department had no news, but was expecting it. This evening there are rumors that news of some sort has come to hand, but its nature had not transpired.

Miss Lisbon, daughter of the Brazilian Minister, is to be married, at her father's residence to-morrow, to Marquis De L'Prado, *Charge de Affairs* of Spain at Quito, formerly of the Spanish Legation here; the Spanish Minister to represent the Queen of Spain and the diplomatic corps are to be present in court costume. The President and Secretary of State are among the invited guests.

No appointments have yet been made under the conscription law.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President has issued the following proclamation regarding that of August 16, 1861:

Whereas, experience has shown that the exceptions made in and by the said proclamation, embarrass the due enforcement of said act of July 13th, 1861, and the proper regulations of commercial intercourse authorized by said act with loyal citizens of said States; therefore, I do hereby revoke said exceptions, and declare the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South and North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Virginia (except 48 counties designated as Western Virginia,) and except the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, are in a state of insurrection against the United States. All commercial intercourse not licensed and conducted as provided in said act, between said States and the inhabitants, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until the insurrection ceases, or has been suppressed, and notice thereof been given, and all cotton and other products from said States, with aforesaid exceptions, into other parts of the United States, on proceeding to any of the said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, without license and permission of the President through the Secretary of the Treasury, will, together with the vehicles conveying the same, be forfeited.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Some of the Judges of the Territories are preparing to test, before the United States Court of Claims, the question whether the President has power to remove such officers at pleasure. Judge Cradlebaugh, whose case is fully made up, and which is included with the others, continued to act on the Supreme Court bench of Utah for eighteen months after President Buchanan appointed his successor. Judge Cradlebaugh's associates, however, acknowledge him, to the exclusion of the latter.

Rittenhaus, Faut & Co., of this city, and associates, have organized a bank, under the recent act, to be called the National Bank of Commerce, to be located in Georgetown. It will go into operation as soon as the Government can furnish the circulating notes.

The question as to what shall be done to the convicted Minnesota Indians remains undecided, the President still having the matter under consideration.

The President and the party who accompanied him to the army of the Potomac, on Saturday, return on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Jay, Cooke & Co. exchanged $270,000 of the legal tenders into 5-20s one day last week in this city, and such exchanges are constantly being made in Washington.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

The mails by the steamer, expected here with considerable anxiety, did not arrive. It is needless to disguise the fact that, to the most prudent and intelligent statesmen connected with the Government, our relations with Great Britain are regarded to be more precarious now, than they have at any time been since the Trent affair.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Post Office Department has just issued an order to Postmasters directing that from and after the first of May, to collect in specie, or its equivalent, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain, Ireland, Prussia, France, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium. The order at present applies only to those mails. On outgoing letters the existing regulations remain unchanged. Under the existing postal arrangements postages collected on foreign letters must be accounted for to the foreign government in specie, or its equivalent, and hence its orders.

It is known here that the United States fleet of gunboats and iron-clads left Port Royal on Wednesday, and would probably reach the scene of operations Thursday evening. Up to three o'clock this p. m., nothing further was known of their movements.

William P. Mellen has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, chief agent under the law of the last Congress providing for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in the insurrectionary districts.

The War on the Border.

KANSAS CITY, April 7.—A messenger from Major Ransom's battery and the Kansas cavalry, reports several skirmishes with guerillas, in which twenty-five were killed and wounded, and the notorious Todd was captured, together with horses, equipments, etc. Some twenty-five houses of secessionists in this county were burned, and, 100 head of cattle taken.

Blockade Runners.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Bermuda papers, of the 24th ult., notice the arrival of the steamer Cornubia at St. Georges, from Wilmington, with cotton, tobacco and turpentine; also, a schooner from the same place, with a similar cargo. The Cornubia was chased nine hours.

THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE FOR WAR.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, April 7, 1863.

The returns of our municipal election show that the Union party have elected their Mayor by a majority of 1,149. The other candidates are elected by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 1,500. The victory was complete. The Butternuts are much cowed to-day, and they will find in our newly elected Mayor, Col. Len Harris, of the 2d District, an officer who will perform his duty faithfully. They know his administration of the City Government will compel them to be circumspect. Our city has been gaily decorated to-day in honor of the victory, and bands of music and processions are out to-night celebrating the triumph.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, April 7, 1863.

The municipal and judicial election in this city, passed off quietly. Edward O'Neal, Democratic candidate for Mayor, and all the other Democrats for city officers, were elected by large majorities, there being no opposition ticket. The result of the vote on Chief Justice in this city, as far as ascertained, is as follows: Six wards give Cothren 2,159 majority; three wards yet to hear from will probably increase his majority to 3,000 in the city, and to 4,000 in the county.

Returns from the interior of the State come in very slowly, thus far indicate the election of Cothren, Democratic candidate for Chief Justice. The returns are too meagre, however, to allow of an estimate of the general result in the State. The complications of the farm mortgage question, have acted largely to swell the vote for Cothren.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Minn., April 7, 1863.

Warren, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day, by seventy-eight majority. The Republican gain, since last fall, is 300. The Democratic ticket is elected by the smallest majority since the organization of the city.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, April 7, 1863.

The official majority for C. L. Filley, Radical Emancipation candidate for Mayor, will exceed 1,600. The Radicals have elected seven out of ten Aldermen, and their entire city ticket. This is a glorious endorsement of the President's Proclamation, in spite of Conservative Republicans and Copperheads.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
JANESVILLE, April 7, 1863.

This city has elected a Democratic Mayor for the last two years, but is now redeemed. At our municipal election to-day R. B. Frost, Republican, for Mayor, and the straight Republican ticket was elected by an average majority of 100. The Copperheads are feeling blue, to-night, over the result. Dixon's majority over Cothren is about 100 in the city.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DIXON, Lee Co., Ill., April 7, 1863.

Dixon Goes Union—majority 215.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
RACINE, Wis., April 7, 1863.

The whole Copperhead ticket is defeated. The Union majority is from 50 to 100.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
LYONS, Iowa, April 6, 1863.

Our charter election is just over. The Union ticket is triumphant with just the exception of one Alderman. The Copperheads are quite discouraged. Many good Union War Democrats voted the right way this time.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.—Returns have been received from every town in the State except Hartford. The vote for Governor foots up Buckingham 38,809, Seymour 35,886. Buckingham's majority is about 2,500. The Senate stands 14 Union and 7 Democrats. House 139 Union and 94 Democrats, with two towns a tie. For Congress, Dening, Brandigee and Hubbard, Union, and English, Democrat, are elected.

DUQUOIN, ILLS., April 6, 1863.—At an election for Trustees of the town of DuQuoin, held on the 4th inst., the Union ticket was elected by 137 majority. The Copperheads are played out in this place.

FULTON, Whiteside county—Republican vote 146, Copperhead 46—Republican majority 100.

STERLING, Whiteside county.—Gone Republican, with small show of opposition.

LYONS, Iowa—Elects F. G. Heenrich for Mayor by 68 majority. He was the Union candidate. Last year the vote for Mayor was a tie, and the year previous the Democrats had over 100 majority.

KANSAS CITY, April 7.—Messengers from Major Ransom's Battery, (6th Kansas,) report several skirmishes with guerillas, in which twenty-five were killed and wounded, and the notorious Todd captured, together with horses and equipments.

Some twenty-five houses of secessionists in this county were burned, and a hundred head of cattle taken.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 7.—This city has gone Radical Republican. It has heretofore been Democratic.

KANSAS CITY, April 7.—The municipal election here resulted in the entire success of the Unconditional Union ticket—majority 300.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 7.—The election yesterday resulted in the re-election of the present incumbents, with the exception of the councilmen. The new unconditional Union ticket was carried throughout by a large majority.

PORTLAND, Me., April 7.—At the city election to-day, Jacob McClellan, Republican, was elected Mayor by 209 majority. The Republicans carry six out of the seven wards. The Mayor elect, Mr. McClellan, is a staunch Union man.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, April 7, 1863.

McCarcus guerillas are prowling about Loverque, purchasing and sending off wheat.

Van Dorn's army at Columbia is already supplied with pork and meal. Col. Este captured seven of these guerillas yesterday, which Gen. Mitchell brought into Nashville, and forty-six to-day.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—Gen. Mitchell with 350 cavalry went out yesterday on the Lebanon Pike to Green Hill, and dashing into a rebel camp where there was a large number of conscripts—on the sabre charge he took fifteen prisoners, killed five and captured all their arms, horses, equipments, &c. These rebels were composed of parts of Morgan's and McCowan's bands. Among the prisoners are Capt. Brady of the 18th rebel Tennessee regiment, and a Lieutenant of Morgan's cavalry. A still house containing forty casks of liquor was destroyed. The place had been used as a conscripting rendezvous. One man was wounded on our side.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A dispatch has been received at headquarters, from General Rosecrans, dated Murfreesboro, April 6th, stating that Gen. Stanley had returned from an expedition, bringing a number of rebel cavalry as prisoners, and having killed and wounded several.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The *Bulletin* of this city has the following dispatch:

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Dispatches from Murfreesboro give the following account of the fight near Snow Hill on the 3d instant. Gen. Stanley with 2,000 cavalry, and Colonel Matthew's infantry brigade started to capture Morgan's and Wharton's regiments of infantry and cavalry. At Snow Hill, beyond Auburn, they drove in the enemy's pickets. The 7th Pennsylvania cavalry turned the rebel right, while Stanley's and the cavalry brigade, with Bennett's battery, moved up in front. The enemy fled. The enemy's pickets were then encountered west of Liberty, and a considerable force of rebels was posted on the bluffs on the opposite side of Smith's ford. They resisted, and were driven back and were formed again on Dry Fork, whence they were again driven. The rebels then formed a third and stronger line on Snow Hill. The 3d and 4th Ohio cavalry were sent to the enemy's rear. They charged and broke the line of the rebels, when the fight ended in the flight of the rebels.

The rebel loss was from 15 to 20 killed, a number wounded, and 60 prisoners.

Gen. Stanley also captured 300 horses and mules and a quantity of bacon and wheat, and destroyed considerable forage.

The rebels escaped with their guns. Our loss was one prisoner and two slightly wounded.

Gen. Stanley returned to Murfreesboro by way of Lebanon, capturing six prisoners.

FROM THE GULF.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamer Eastern Queen has arrived from New Orleans 28th, and Key West 1st. Captain White reports that while at Fort St. Philip South West Pass he was boarded by the United States boarding officer, who reported having received a telegram from New Orleans stating that the rebels had begun to evacuate Port Hudson.

Col. Dudley's brigade had made an expedition to a point on the west side of the Mississippi, half way between Port Hudson and Point Coupee, burned the rebel steamer Hope with 600 barrels of molasses, and at Hermitage Landing destroyed 1,600 barrels of molasses, a rebel machine shop and grainery, containing 1,300 bu corn, besides several buildings, including the post office.

The expedition to Ponchatoula and Pass Manchac was completely successful. The troops consisted of the 6th Michigan, a battalion of the 173d and parts of the 177th New York and 14th Maine, with two pieces of artillery.

The gunboat Barataria and yacht Corypheus accompanied them. Ponchatoula was occupied after some skirmishing with a body of rebel cavalry, some 800 strong, and the railroad bridge, two miles beyond, was destroyed after the rebels had been driven from it by a detachment of the 6th Michigan. The bridge was 500 feet long. A large amount of flour, tobacco and stores fell into our hands. Our forces occupied Ponchatoula, Springfield and Pass Manchac, and the rebel cavalry are said to be so hedged in that escape is difficult. Three cotton laden schooners were captured near Ponchatoula.

Collector Bullett had suspended all transportation permits above New Orleans, unless a military necessity otherwise orders. This has been deemed necessary to prevent frauds.

Texas advices, through rebel sources, say that Magruder has issued an order, granting all persons permission to transport cotton to the Mexican frontier. He says it is impossible to sustain the army without purchasing with cotton, supplies brought from foreign countries.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Judge Constable Discharged.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7.—Judge Charles H. Constable, of the 4th Judicial Circuit of this State, having been turned over to the civil authorities, was examined to-day before Hon. S. H. Treat, District Judge of the Southern District of Illinois, on the charge of encouraging soldiers to desert. After examining the witnesses and hearing the arguments of the counsel, Judge Treat discharged Judge Constable, deciding that there was no evidence to show guilt, and that he acted in good faith, and in strict accordance with his duty as a judge.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

THE MORNING WALTZES. PUBLISHED BY W. T. MERRILL, 113 Randolph Street, Chicago.

FIRST REGIMENT CHICAGO CITY GUARD.—An adjourned meeting of the Line Officers of this Regiment will be held at the Armory in Garrett Block, this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the election of FIELD OFFICERS.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST Writing Fluid in use, go to Culver, Page & Hoyne's and get a bottle of SMITH'S AMERICAN INK; and if you want Copying Fluid, warranted the best in use, go to the same place and get SMITH'S COPYING INK. 118 & 120 Lake street.

500 SIDES HARNESS LEATHER.—We have consigned to us the above quantity of prime Harness Leather, which we offer at the lowest market rates. HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, office 70 Lake street.

NOTICE TO MOULDERS.—The Aurora Moulders having struck for an increase of wages, this is to request all moulders to pay no attention to offers for their services, … JACOB S. JACKSON, Secretary of Moulders Association, Aurora, Ill. Aurora, April 7, 1863.

ATTENTION, HANCOCK GUARDS.—You are hereby ordered to appear at your drill room, lower floor, Follansbee's Building, this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. By order, F. GODFREY, Commandant.

SECOND-HAND SAFE, "HERRINGS"—Cost $150. For sale at $120. Also one of Lillie's Cast Iron, cost $1.65, at half price. F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, HAVE REMOVED TO Stores 103 & 105 Dearborn street, corner of Washington street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve for cash, on WEDNESDAY, April 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at 126 North Lasalle street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, April 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Dwelling House 265 Illinois street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve for cash, on FRIDAY, April 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 103 & 105 Dearborn st., in Portland Block, corner of Washington st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

SONGS FOR U. L. COUNCILS, Neatly printed in colors on card board. Price $3 per 100, or 50 cents per doz. Forwarded by express upon receipt of the money. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

NOTICE TO THOSE WHO WANT YARDS FILLED.—We have a quantity of BLACK SOIL on River street, near Rush street bridge, for sale, and will deliver it, if desired, if applied for immediately. DeGOLYER & McCLELLAND.

NEW GOODS. RICH AND BEAUTIFUL Parlor Ornaments, Just received by BLISS & SHARP. 144 Lake street.

VISITING, WEDDING AND INVITATION CARDS beautifully written by the LADY CARD WRITER, Mattison House. Inquire for Lady Card Writer, in lady's parlor or at the office. Samples sent by mail on receipt of three stamps. Post Office Box 1298.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING. Mrs. MAYNARD Has removed from 131 Lake street, TO 84 RANDOLPH STREET, Where she will be glad to see all her customers. Having secured the services of a competent Dressmaker, she will be able to give perfect satisfaction to all.

HOME MADE BREAD Delivered at any part of the city. LEAVE ORDERS AT 55 STATE ST.

REMOVED.—Wheeler, Wallace & Co., Commission Merchants, have removed to 269 South Water Street. Office 205 Lake street.

GALVANIC BATTERIES, Magneto-Electro Machines. A fresh arrival at the corner of Clark and Madison Streets. ALSO, Batteries and Machines Repaired. C. S. HALSEY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati. THIS IS THE PREMIUM SAFE OF AMERICA. No other Safe in this country will begin to compare with them in WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH. Bankers and Brokers buy them. Merchants and Manufacturers buy them. Lawyers and Doctors buy them. Insurance Companies buy them. Business Men buy them. Nobody will buy any other make after seeing them. F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

THE EYE AND EAR. [From the Daily Missouri Republican, March 5, 1863.] [illegible]

AIR HEATING FURNACES.— [illegible]

New Advertisements.

LIST OF PRIZES DRAWN AT THE SANITARY GIFT CONCERT.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE. We have received a large consignment of LINEN THREAD AND SPOOL COTTON, WHICH WE OFFER FOR NET CASH At extremely low figures. Close country buyers will do well to inspect our stock in these, and other articles. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

THE ORATORIO OF ELIJAH WILL BE PERFORMED AT BRYAN HALL, Tuesday Evening, April 14th, 1863, BY THE CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION, With full orchestra and the following solo talent in the principal parts: MISS ANNIE MAIN—Soprano. MRS. CASSIE MATTESON—Contralto. CAPT. A. J. SABIN—Tenor. MR. C. T. LEONARD—Bass. The whole under the direction of HANS BALATKA, CONDUCTOR ASSOCIATE. [illegible]

3,000 BUSHELS BEANS, FOR SALE BY Rice Brothers, General Commission Merchants, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Agents throughout the West to sell by subscription the "History of the Rebellion," … [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE. [illegible]

SPELTER—Or, ZINC IN SLABS, 50 TONS FIRST QUALITY. … VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. Metal Warehouse, 120 & 22 Randolph street.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALLIZED IRON. … STATE ST., Chicago.

New Advertisements.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND Chicago Line. 1863 … Western Transportation Company … CHICAGO AND BUFFALO … DAILY LINE … New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express … CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD … [illegible]

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air Passages. DRS. LIGHTHILL, Of 34 Saint Mark's Place, N. Y., HAVE OPENED AN OFFICE IN CHICAGO AT THE TREMONT HOUSE, ROOM 31, WHICH WILL BE UNDER THE SPECIAL CHARGE OF DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL. … TESTIMONIALS … CATARRH CURED … [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. We bought during the recent GREAT PANIC in New York, over 100 cases Domestic Dry Goods, At a reduction of 15 to 25 per cent. from manufacturers prices, and now sell Prints, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, DELAINES AND DOMESTICS, … KID GLOVES, … New, Choice & Desirable Goods, … W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES. The above Scale has been adopted by the U. S. GOVERNMENT, in the New York Custom House AND OTHER POINTS. … ARMY SCALE, IN GENERAL USE IN THE ARMY. … Our Hay, Cattle and Railroad Scales Require No Pit. … Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Agents for Howe's Scales, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, 120 & 22 Randolph street, Chicago.

REMOVAL. GEO. McKEAND, MERCHANT TAILOR, Has removed to his new store, 54 Dearborn st., And is now opening a very large assortment of new and fashionable styles of goods, for MEN'S SPRING WEAR. GEO. McKEAND, Merchant Tailor, 54 DEARBORN ST.

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, AND PIANO STOOLS At Wholesale Prices. W. W. KIMBALL, … LAKE STREET.

Chicago Bag Factory. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN (Successors to SIMEON FARWELL) 20,000 Burlap Oat Bags, 25,000 Single Gunnies, 10,000 Double Gunnies, Seamless and Burlap Bags, Flour and Bran Sacks, &c. 20 SOUTH WATER STREET.

GENUINE WHITE WILLOW Cuttings, at Five Dollars Per Thousand, …

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD! CLOSING OUT OUR WOOD, …

WANTED—A few energetic …

STATEMENT of the condition of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. …

STATEMENT of the condition of the Astor Fire Insurance Company of New York. …

STATEMENT OF THE Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo. …

MILLER & WILLMARTH, FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, Office, No. 150 South Water St., BOLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL. …

TO RENT—A large, comfortable …

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS …

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS …

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, …

BROOM CORN SEED. …

The Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The situation of our army at Vicksburg is one of great solicitude to all who know the difficulties that have been encountered, the little progress that has been made, and the remoteness of the probability that the country will be electrified by Gen. Grant's success. We need not disguise from our readers the fact, that up to this time all the plans (and they are many) of those in command have failed; and that the prospect for a triumph at last is far less flattering to-day than it was six weeks ago. We do not by any means despair. The taking of the place is a vital necessity of the war; and taken it must be, at whatever cost; but we cannot conceal our anxiety lest, at the end of six weeks more, we shall be obliged to confess that Gen. Grant is unequal to the task that has been assigned him, or that his force is too small to cope with the obstacles that nature and the enemy have interposed between our army and the accomplishment of the nation's wishes. We apprehend no aggressive movements on the part of the besieged, which will involve the destruction of our forces; but the day is fast approaching when, in these pestilential swamps, our men will encounter a foe whose attack, though stealthy and noiseless, will be more terrible than any sally, no matter how desperate and infuriated, that the beleaguered garrison could make. We mean that sickness will, as soon as the sun gains more power and the waters, now at their flood, begin to recede, commence its work; that, before the fevers and diarrhoea of which hard labor, great exposure and bad diet, added to the miasm of the region, have planted the fatal seeds, whole regiments will disappear as if under a deadly fire at point-blank range; and that, ere the Government is warned of the facts—indeed almost before commanders can realize the real condition of those under them—the country will learn that it has no army—that it has melted away and disappeared like one of the unstable and oozy islands in the river upon the bank of which those tens of thousands are now encamped. It is to this apprehension, which must be ever present to the mind of a prudent general, that we must attribute the reports that make their way up the river, that the expedition is already a failure; and that deep dissatisfaction is felt by the men, and portentous despondency by their officers. To it must, perhaps, be charged the other rumors, that General Grant, without confessing defeat, has resolved upon a change of plan; and that we shall have not long to wait before we hear that the new strategy, involving other modes of attack, and new and untried routes, has been crowned with glorious success. We pay no attention to stories of either class; but hope on, knowing, if we do not succeed to-morrow, or next week, or next month, and even if this army is wasted, that Vicksburg will surely fall. To suppose anything else, is to admit that the whole war has been fruitless, and that the Government and the country must give up the contest in disgrace.

It must not be supposed that the exertion, the loss of men, and the squandering of resources are all on one side. The enemy has no sinecure in possession, and though the national pride may be humiliated, and the national expectation bitterly disappointed in the present failure that we apprehend, it is something to know that the enemy has suffered quite as much, if not far more than ourselves; and that if our army should be compelled to suspend active operations to await reinforcements and recruit its exhausted strength, it will advance again to the attack of a foe whose resources are well nigh exhausted, and whose last reinforcements were long ago sent to the field. So, whatever the immediate result of what now seems so painful, we may be sure that the enemy, considering his weakness and his impoverishment, has lost far more than the party of attack; and that whether the siege is followed by a capture or not, the end of the rebellion and the dissolution of the Confederacy is hastened thereby. In view of these obvious facts, let the Copperheads withhold their rising exultation until they see the end.

☞ Tom Seymour, the defeated Copperhead candidate for Governor of Connecticut, tried to avert the annihilation which so certainly awaited him by making a speech before the Young Men's Democratic Association of Stamford on Friday evening, wherein he crawfished badly, asserting that he would not consent to a peace except upon the condition of restoration, &c. The dodge did not save him. During his speech he said, "I believe that the people will so act on the great questions that are now before the country as to render a verdict on Monday next which shall go to strengthen the Constitution of our country." In this he was right. The people did so decide; and Tom Seymour is so deeply buried in the gulf of Copperhead Oblivion that the hand of resurrection will not be able to discover the place where he went down.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Dr. Charles Fishback, an eminent physician of Indianapolis, died in that city on Saturday morning, under very melancholy circumstances. A few days previous to his death, he assisted in making a post mortem examination, on the body of Lawrence M. Vance, and during the operation he punctured a thumb with the needle he was using, causing a slight wound into which the poison virus from the dead body (one of the most deadly slow poisons known) was infused. Inflammation followed, and the poison was disseminated throughout the whole system, finally causing death. He had all the medical assistance that could be had, but all to no effect, as it was impossible to save him.

COPPERHEAD VICTORY.—The Copperheads of Louisville elected their entire municipal ticket on Saturday last by a large majority. The majority for Kaye, Copperhead, over Crawford, Union, for Mayor, is 830, in a vote of 4,[illegible]. The *Journal* says, the result "possesses no significance whatever, as an index of the public sentiment of Louisville. The result was brought about simply by a conflict of local interests and feelings, in which the secession element of the city, ever on the alert to win at least a show of advantage for the rebellion, mingled as the deciding power."

☞ Mr. August Belmont, of New York, who has been in Cuba for the past two months, on his return, deems it incumbent upon himself to define his position. He says that he has never had any connection, financially or otherwise, with the New York *World*, that he is and unwavering Democrat, that he has "never at any time, or to anybody expressed myself in favor of a peace with the South which had not for its fundamental basis the supremacy of the Government and the Union of all the States."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—On the morning of the State election, the Copperheads of Providence, R. I., to fill a vacancy, placed the name of Ex-Governor Charles Jackson on their ticket for Senator to the Legislature, and elected the ticket. Since the election, the Copperheads have ascertained that the Ex-Governor, although always a Democrat, is an active member of the Union League; and now they are rolling themselves in sackcloth and ashes [illegible] for an Union Leaguer.

[illegible]—Captain Coulter, formerly of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, who lost [illegible] Fredericksburg, has obtained the [illegible] of the President to raise a brigade [illegible] of men who through disability are [illegible] for active duty in the field. These [illegible] will be used for provost, garrison and [illegible] duty. By this means a large number of able-bodied troops now performing [illegible] duty will be sent into the field.

[illegible]—The farmers in Southern Illinois are taking hold of cotton seed in [illegible]. Six car-loads of seed [illegible] points on the line of the Illinois Central from Cairo, this week.

☞ The New York *Independent* rejoices over the fact that "[illegible] gambling" in the shape of lotteries, &c., at Church Fairs has been knocked in the head. Hereafter, according to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Act, a license for lotteries of every kind must be taken out, at an expense of $1,000. The penalty for neglect to do so is three times the amount of the license—$3,000.

PERSONAL.

The Cairo *Gazette* says that Colonel Haynie, yielding to painful demands of a domestic nature, resigned his position in the army, and is again among us in the guise of a citizen.

NEW YORK PROVOST MARSHALS.—The New York appointments under the Conscription law, says a Washington correspondent, are nearly determined on. About half are honorably discharged soldiers, unable to do duty in the field. A few have been detached from their regiments.

JEFF. DAVIS LIKELY TO LOSE HIS EYE.—A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, writing from Richmond on the 23d ult., says that President Davis has been confined to his house for two weeks, and is a great sufferer. An abscess has been formed on his temple, next to his sound eye, and it is feared by his friends that he will lose the sight of that eye also.

A VERY IMPUDENT EDITOR.—The editor of the New Orleans *Times* says the corsets worn by the ladies of that city will bear a monstrous strain, judging from a lady he saw, who was so nearly cut in two that a man might be amenable for bigamy should he marry her.

—Truman Henry Safford, of Vermont, known while a boy by the exhibition of what may be termed intuitive computing powers, of a very extraordinary character, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University.

INFLUENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.—The London *Times*, with characteristic impudence, tells Queen Victoria that she must now dry her tears, be a woman, give up her mourning and be a sovereign again—intimating that the nation is weary of her weeds and regrets.

—Dr. John Allen, a prominent citizen of Petersburg, Menard county, died in that place on the 1st inst. The Menard *Index* says of him:

Dr. Allen has practiced his profession in this county for over thirty years—we say this county, but his labors commenced here before Menard was a county, and before Petersburg had begun to be built. He came here in the days of old Salem, as long ago as when President Lincoln ran a flatboat on the Sangamon, and lived in the now deserted town of Salem. * * * * He was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, and especially zealous in its support, and in promoting the various benevolent enterprises that are fostered by Christian liberality, his quite abundant means enabling him to contribute liberally to these objects, to which his heart was devoted.

—The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer* announces the Hon. John J. Crittenden as a candidate for Congress.

—We have already announced the death, by accident, of Surgeon Charles Johnson, son of Gov. Andrew Johnson, at Nashville, on Saturday last. The Nashville *Union* of Sunday, has the following notice of him:

Dr. Johnson was a gentleman of fine cultivation and professional attainments, unobtrusive, warm hearted, and generous. He has gone in the very morning, and spring-bloom of life, when a field of usefulness had just opened to his view. He was one of those who chose an exile with patriots rather than remain at home under the reign of treason, and he accompanied his father's family to this place, on their journey from Greenville last Fall, and on the first opportunity entered the service as a Surgeon. But that irresistible and mysterious messenger, whose dread mandates are borne to all ages, at all seasons, has summoned him to another sphere of existence. The sympathies will go freely forth to his father now absent and burdened with many cares and sorrows of others more than his own—to a long afflicted mother, and to his brother a brave officer in the Federal army.

A Democratic Judge on the Union League.

Hon. John W. Brown, of Newburgh, New York, formerly a Member of Congress; for many years one of the ablest Jurists in that State, and always a leading Democrat, has written a patriotic letter fully endorsing the Union League movement. The writer of this well remembers Judge Brown's eloquent Democratic speeches in the canvass of 1840, and in that of 1844, when James K. Polk was elected. He has never for one moment wavered from an earnest support of Democratic principles. Let all, Copperheads especially, read and ponder over Judge Brown's eloquent letter.

GENTLEMEN: I have pleasure in assuring you that I concur heartily and without any reservation in the objects and purposes of the League which you propose to form, and accept as my own the sentiments expressed in the resolutions which it is your purpose to adopt. The proprieties of my official position will, however, deter me from accepting the distinction which you think proper to assign me in your organization, and which, under other conditions, I should not feel at liberty to decline, for I am sure it is the duty of all loyal men to sustain the Government by all reasonable means in their power in its efforts to overthrow and subdue the rebellion.

My political associations since I attained the period of manhood (now more than forty years) have been exclusively with the Democratic party. I have voted its tickets, sustained as I best could its candidates as often as most men I meet, and I hope to do so through life. And it is because I am a member of this party, because I revere and cherish its doctrines and take pride in its traditions and great historic names, that I realize the greater obligations to stand by the country in the present perilous emergency, without stopping to inquire who administers the Government or directs its affairs. It is enough to know there is danger of its destruction.

The evils which result from the accession or exclusion of a political party are temporary, and they soon disappear before the energy and activity of a free people. But the dissolution and annihilation of the Government itself and the partition of its territory into rival and perhaps hostile states, is an evil and a calamity, the magnitude of which no human sagacity can estimate and no human prudence or energy alleviate or avert.

First amongst the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic organization, is that which asserts the right as well as the capacity of the people for self government—that they have the virtue, the patience, the perseverance, the love of country, and of order; the courage, physical and moral, to defend and maintain the unity and integrity of their country against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic. For the first time in our history the national life is put in jeopardy, and threatened with extinction. We have already reached that stage in this controversy when compromise and concession is no longer possible, and the rebellion must be subdued and overcome by force of arms, or the nation will perish.

If it be possible for the members of the great political organization which has controlled the Government and fashioned its policy (with the exception of a few brief intervals,) from the days of Mr. Jefferson to the present time, to falter now and suffer it to be destroyed before their eyes, without a manly and heroic effort for its preservation, they will incur a fearful responsibility. Their claims to be the true tried friends of public liberty and popular rights, capable above all others to wield the powers of Administration and conduct the American people to National happiness, grandeur and renown, which no inconsiderable portion of the people seem willing to concede, will be regarded as a sham and a delusion, and they will deserve as they certainly will receive the execration of mankind.

I entertain no apprehensions of any such results. The masses of the people of all parties are faithful and true, and animated by noble instincts. They are impressed with a just sense of their duties and responsibilities to their country, and their race—they still reverence the traditions and the memory of their fathers—they still desire to behold the progress and improvement of mankind, which they well know is identical with the progress of popular institutions here. And they will contribute freely and generously as heretofore of their blood and treasure, and whatever else may be needed to crush out the rebellion, ensure the re-establishment of peace, tranquility and order, and the restoration of the constitutional authority of the Government throughout the whole land.

I am very respectfully yours, &c.,
JOHN W. BROWN.

To S. W. FULLERTON, Esq. Committee, &c.

A Friendly Contest Between two Illinois Regiments.

A correspondent of the Alton *Telegraph*, writing from Fort Pickering, Memphis, under date of March 27th, gives the following account of a prize drill between the 14th and 41st Illinois. The latter, which is the regiment of Col. Pugh, of Decatur, it will be seen carried off the prize:

Yesterday we had the pleasure of witnessing a drill between the 14th and 41st Illinois regiments, for a prize of a silver bugle; both regiments performed the evolutions and went through the manual of arms with remarkable precision; the 41st had the advantage in the neatness of their uniform, which showed their movements to better advantage, and to them the prize was awarded. There was a large crowd in attendance, mostly composed of soldiers. Among the officers present were Gens. Hurlbut and Lauman, and a great number of Colonels. Secretary Hatch, Auditor Dubois, and Marshal Phillips, also Dana, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, were among the citizens present. Altogether, although on the soil of Tennessee, it was an Illinois gathering.

Changes in Naval Uniforms.

It is said that the changes in naval uniforms about to be adopted will be as follows:

Admiral, eight narrow stripes on each sleeve; Commodore, seven narrow stripes on each sleeve; Captain, six narrow stripes on each sleeve; Commander, five narrow stripes on each sleeve; Lieutenant Commander, four narrow stripes on each sleeve; Lieutenant, three narrow stripes on each sleeve; Master, two narrow stripes on each sleeve; Ensign, one narrow stripe on each sleeve.

The gold band on the cap is to be dispensed with, while the ornament of each grade will be left unrelieved.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—We are informed that a widow woman, named Farrell was scalded to death on Friday last, at one of the distilleries in the lower part of the city. According to the reports, she was dipping the mash from one of the tubs full of the burning fluid, when she slipped and fell in head foremost. She was extricated as soon as possible, but survived only about six hours after the accident. We do not learn that any inquest was held upon the body, but her funeral, yesterday, was largely attended.—*Peoria Transcript*, 2d.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Kentucky—Importance of the August Election—Apathy.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1863.

KENTUCKY—IMPORTANCE OF AUGUST ELECTION—APATHY.

Kentuckians who have been here recently are much less sanguine of success in the August elections in their State than they were when they arrived, for the reason that they have failed to find the sympathy and disposition to help in the prosecution of the campaign which they anticipated. It is to be hoped that the apathy which prevails in quarters where better things were to be expected, will bye-and-bye, as election day approaches, give way to a determination to wrench the control of the State from the hands of the Wickliffe Copperheads who are straining every nerve to continue to misrepresent it. Less effort, I am assured by a competent judge, is required to carry Kentucky than was put forth by loyal men in New Hampshire and Connecticut. The decided majority of her people, comprising the working men, the small farmers, who are beginning to perceive that negro slavery is no blessing to them, whatever it may be to large planters, whose sons are in the rebel army, are unconditionally for the Union. That Kentucky and Maryland may be redeemed this fall, and that they can be redeemed with proper effort are the prayer and the belief of many loyal men. A little work will accomplish this most desirable result.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1863.

INDICATIONS OF NO IMMEDIATE MOVEMENT BY HOOKER.

The President and his wife, accompanied by a considerable party of guests have gone to the army of the Potomac. It is understood that before they return they will be joined by one or more Cabinet Members, and that a grand review will take place during their visit. These facts indicate that there will necessarily be longer delay before Hooker's movement can begin than has been latterly supposed.

The substance of the above has been filed at the telegraph office, but has probably been suppressed by the Censor.

FROM GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Medical Inspector Barnes, who has just returned from an inspection tour in General Dix's Department, reports the health and condition of the army as excellent.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Observations Relating to the City Election—An Extraordinary Combination—Guerillas in the Field—Pro-Slavery Tactics—Gen. Herron Expected to Do Something—Gen. Blunt's new Command—Gen. Curtis secure, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, April 6, 1863.

The municipal election is in progress to-day, with a fair prospect of the success of Chauncey I. Filley, the radical candidate for Mayor. If he should be unluckily defeated, the blame will not rest on the out-and-out radicals, but upon the so-called Conservative Emancipationists, who are carrying on the contest at this hour on the cry that St. Louis must not be committed to radical doctrines. All the elements of opposition to straight out emancipation are combined under the leadership of the St. Louis *Republican* to defeat the radical candidate, whose principal crime, in their judgment, is in sustaining all the President's war measures, and giving the Government an unconditional support. The thing which must confuse distant observers of the local politics, is that the Federal officials of Missouri are hand in glove with former minute-men, secessionists who were assessed as disloyalists, recent rebels, Government contractors, Camp Jackson captives, and the *Missouri Republican*, in opposition to the candidates supporting the Government measures. Should this party triumph, it will go forth to the land that the conservatives have gained a great victory. How Vallandigham, Wood & Co. will rejoice, and as the swelling tide of Copperhead rejoicing rolls over the land, how pleasant it may be for the President to feel that the men he appointed to office in St. Louis assisted by their money and influence to bring about the said victory. On the other hand, the election of Chauncey I. Filley will give joy to the hearts of Union men everywhere. Appreciating the issue thus formed, the defeat of O. D. Filley, the Claybank candidate, by his competitor the Charcoal candidate, will be understood aright.

The guerillas in Missouri are certainly threatening mischief. The pursuit of the guerillas who barbarously attacked the Sam Gaty steamboat is quite active. The pursuing force is composed of State militia cavalry, under command of Col. Walter King, an efficient officer. He reports that they have scattered in Johnson and Jackson counties. No doubt they will unite again, and commit fresh damage, unless captured. Gen. Loan, it is understood, has given orders to show the wretches no mercy. Their crimes should outlaw them in the eyes of every honest man, and they should be shot down as wild beasts. The guerillas fired into the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad passenger train, on Friday, between Chillicothe and Union. The train was bound west, and no serious damage was done; but it will hardly be contended that bushwhackers who murder passengers on steamboats and fire into railroad trains are entitled to the mercies of civilized war.

Some of the conservative pro-slavery Union men of the interior are pretending to doubt the existence of any plot of the bushwhackers for a general rising in the interior. These men have ulterior purposes to serve, and, although they profess the greatest attachment to Union principles, it is impossible to tell where their love for slavery breaks off and their love for the Union commences, whenever the two come into conflict. For many months Gov. Gamble has been endeavoring to have this State turned over to the paternal care of the State troops, who are sounder, in his judgment, upon the contraband question than volunteers from Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. To prove that no necessity for United States volunteers in Missouri exists, the pro-slavery men are just now crying down the reported mischievous intentions of the guerillas. Gen. Curtis has opposed this withdrawal, and has the evidence of the danger of guerillas in black and white. The partial outbreaks in various parts of the country, and the continual interference with the military telegraph, sufficiently prove the intention.

Gen. Herron's departure for the field to assume chief command of the army of the Frontier, is accepted as a sign that there is work ahead. It has been broadly intimated already in a city paper that Gen. Herron will proceed at once to organize an expedition for a quick and bold dash into the rebel territory, and obviously Little Rock is the destination of the expedition. The greenest rebel in the land can see it by noticing the whereabouts of the army of the Frontier as published in the same paper and running his eye over the nearest points in rebeldom. The dashing qualities before displayed by Gen. Herron will have full scope in his next enterprise. He has a noble command and, rightly handled, it will yet make its mark in the prosecution of the war.

Gen. Blunt and several of his Indian officers have been in town for several days, in consultation with Gen. Curtis. He has been assigned to the department of Kansas. Should Price undertake another invasion of Missouri, he will find Blunt upon his left flank with an command ready to fall upon his rear should he advance far upon Missouri. This is exactly the style of warfare the Kansas boys will delight in, and which General Blunt is most capable of carrying on. The Indian country being now in our hands, will have to be cleared before Price can advance north of the State line, and until this is done, no large rebel army can move safely upon Missouri.

The Confederates, during their spell of brief occupancy of Southeast Missouri, have filled that country—sparsely populated as it is—with rebel shin-plasters. The evil has grown so enormously in proportion to the small population that Gen. McNeil has issued an order to prohibit the circulation of rebel scrip, on severe penalties.

It is rather a queer commentary on political consistency, that one of the leading Conservatives of this city, who is adverse to the importation of negro labor, has a contract to employ the labor of State Prison convicts in the manufacture of army goods; thus bringing the labor of convicts in open competition with that of white men.

The new gunboat Choctaw is finished, and ready to leave for the South, so soon as her stores and crew are put aboard. The Choctaw will prove one of the most powerful rams and gunboats in the service.

The Department Commissary, Col. T. J. Haines, is a steady customer for all the onions coming to this market. He is shipping this vegetable to the army before Vicksburg, as rapidly as possible. Speculators interfere with him by buying up the supplies in advance of arrival.

The Board appointed to examine the qualifications of paymasters in this city, consists of Messrs. Brown, Febiger and Eaton. The Board has already commenced the examination, and there is considerable rattling among the dry bones in the paymasters' offices accordingly.

The demand for contrabands as farm hands from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and even Minnesota, is astonishing. The supply is at present short, but will soon increase, and then the demands can be complied with.

Deserters are still returning to Benton Barracks by the hundreds. Upwards of five hundred have reported since the 1st inst., in hopes of being received as if they returned by the time stipulated. The total number of returned men will reach nearly five thousand. They all say they were led astray by bad friends at home.

Rebel mails are received from military commanders in the interior almost daily. The spiciest of the letters of female rebels are published, and the scandalous developments are creating singular jealousies and feelings among the secession maidens occasionally mentioned therein.

It is reported that Gen. Curtis has an autograph letter from the President, reinstating him as the commander of the department, and assuring him of his confidence. This is street report, and may not be strictly true. The investigations before the McDowell Commission, contrary to prediction, do not hurt Gen. Curtis. His staff, however, are [illegible] involved.

The Copperheads are working like beavers to elect O'Neil Mayor of the city to-day. They are receiving a large vote.

The steamboat men here state that General Grant is incurring a daily expense of $40,000 for charters, before Vicksburg.

FROM LAKE PROVIDENCE.

The Porter-Sherman-Steele Bayou Expedition—Spirited Engagement—Reinforcements Required—Sherman to the Rescue—The Enemy Dispersed—1,000 Negroes and 200 Soldiers Captured—Commodore Porter's Escape—Abandonment of the "Crisis"—Return of the Chillicothe—Three Ways to Capture Vicksburg—Gen. Ransom's Brigade Reported Captured—Large Haul of Cotton.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEAR LAKE PROVIDENCE, March 28, 1863.

The Porter-Sherman-Steele Bayou expedition has returned, the new route into the Sunflower having been voted a magnificent failure. The affair, a farce at first, came near becoming a tragedy.

Several weeks ago, Col. Bissel of the Engineer regiment, who has discovered and experimented upon more new routes than all the other officers combined, on one of his trips entered Steele's Bayou, and prospected far enough to satisfy himself of its practicability.

Commodore Porter desired to examine the route for himself, and with a couple of musquitoes he entered the Bayou, and prospected as far as Black Bayou, below the junction of Steele's Bayou and Deer creek. Black Bayou is a narrow, miserable stream, with scarcely water enough to float the steamers, and not wide enough to turn in. When about half way to the Sunflower, the enemy, 300 strong, got after him. They felled a large number of trees standing on the bank, and put a period to his further progress. He attempted to return, but found that they were behind him as well. A thousand negroes were engaged in felling trees, so that for a time his capture seemed inevitable. At this juncture the enemy appeared in force and a brisk engagement ensued between their sharpshooters and the musquitoes. This was the heavy firing mentioned in a previous letter as being heard at Providence. The enemy were kept at bay, and the gunboats were hemmed in with no prospect of escape unless reinforcements from below should arrive. As soon as Com. Porter discovered the trap into which he had fallen, he contrived to send word to Gen. Grant, who at once sent Gen. Sherman with several brigades to his relief. Gen. Sherman made excellent time, and came upon the enemy's rear quite unexpectedly. He immediately engaged them, and after a brisk little fight, put them to flight. He captured a thousand negroes, and two hundred white men. The negroes were set at work cleaning out the obstructions in the Bayou, and Commodore Porter was sent on his way down Steele's Bayou rejoicing. The soldiers with their prisoners followed shortly after, and by this time have doubtless joined their comrades before Vicksburg. This information was derived from the dispatch boat which landed at the landing in Steele's Bayou opposite the corduroy road across Eagle Bend, and I have no doubt it is substantially correct.

The gunboat Chillicothe passed this post about daylight this morning, whence I judge the Yazoo Pass Expedition has been definitely abandoned. If this is so, there is but one more chance to exercise that wonderful "strategy" for which the campaign has so far been distinguished. I refer to the Lake Providence and Bayou Macon route to Red River. I am not in the secret of the authorities, and cannot say what will be done in this direction. It appears to me the most feasible. There are but three ways by which Vicksburg can be taken. First, by direct assault in front. Second, by a regular military investment in the rear, and last, by military occupation of the country between the Mississippi and Red River. The first would require the sacrifice of many lives, and might not be successful. The second would require the return of the army to Memphis, and the making of that the base of operations, advancing upon Jackson by way of Grenada and the Mississippi Central Railroad. This would require but little loss of life, and would, doubtless, eventuate in the fall of Vicksburg without a fight. The latter, the military occupation of the Red River country, could be brought about without retreat—which, in the present temper of the North, would not fail of disastrous results. Once let us occupy and firmly hold that portion of Louisiana bordering on the Ouchita and Red Rivers, and both Vicksburg and Port Hudson must be abandoned. Once in Red River, Alexandria, Shreveport, Marksville and all important points fall into our hands. Natchez could be occupied and fortified, and be made the base of operations in the interior. When the Federal army had established themselves firmly there, it would not pay to hold Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the coveted fruit would drop into our hands fully ripe.

The whole campaign has so far been most criminally conducted. It was worse than a crime—a blunder, from the start. We should never have left Memphis at all, except by land, by way of Grenada. We could then have taken that city easily. It was expected, and, because expected, most loosely held by our enemies. There were no fortifications of account there, and once on the banks of the Yallabusha we had an advantage which three months' campaigning on the Mississippi and its tributaries has failed to give us.

There is a rumor that General Ransom's brigade, now on a cotton gathering expedition up the river, is in trouble. I have learned nothing positive of the matter, and forbear to give the rumor. Ransom has gathered 15,000 bales of cotton, which has been declared confiscate. It would be an interesting study to calculate how much of the proceeds of this cotton will find its way into the Treasury.

BOD.

Who Murdered Dr. Burdell?

On Friday last Charles Lewis was hung at Trenton, N. J., for the murder of James Rowand, at Princeton, on the 13th day of November last. From admissions which he made just before his death, the belief is strong that he was the murderer of Dr. Harvey Burdell, in Bond street, New York, in 1857, which event caused such a sensation in that city, and for which Mrs. Cunningham was tried and acquitted. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who visited Lewis in his cell, relates the following:

He was, according to his own story, well acquainted with Dr. Harvey Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham; was in company with Dr. Burdell on the evening of his murder, and had seen him win a pile of money in a Bowery gambling house. About that time Lewis went a-missing, and no more was seen of him until the 13th of June, 1862, just after his release from the State prison at Auburn, where he had served a term of five years for committing a burglary in Albany. He next turns up about the time stated, in New York, in possession of $6,000 in gold $20 pieces, which he was anxious to convert into Government bonds. He said he never had an accomplice in his crime, his reason being that they always wanted to go halves, and were likely to "peach" upon him.

In a recent conversation with one of his counsel, in the hearing of one of the special Deputy Sheriffs at Trenton, he admitted that he knew more about the murder of Dr. Burdell than he would divulge. In his trunk was found a pocket-handkerchief marked "Chas. J. Ketcham." It may be remembered that a shirt, marked with the same name, was found in a bloody condition in the attic of the house of Burdell, the day after the Bond street tragedy. Those who know most about Lewis believe the handkerchief to have come from the same place, and to have belonged to the same owner. The theory established on the trial of Mrs. Cunningham, that Burdell was killed by a left-handed person, is also reconcilable with the left handed habits of Lewis. He was seen chopping wood at Millstone with his left hand, and the evidence on the Coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. Rowand shows the blow to have been struck by a left-handed man, on the presumption that it was dealt from behind, and Lewis subsequently admitted that he used the club with his left hand.

Lewis, before his death, confessed himself guilty of a score or more of murders, arsons &c., and during his confinement, and up to the last moment, manifested the most fiendish and brutal instincts. With such contempt and horror did the people of Trenton regard Lewis, they refused to allow his body to be buried in the town, even in the Potter's field.

REMOVAL.

CORNWELLS & ELLIOTT,

PAPER DEALERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 86 Dearborn Street.

(OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING.)

HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.

Chartered 1825. Capital, $250,000,

With a large surplus.

T. F. PHILLIPS, Agent, 54 Lake street.

102 LAKE STREET, 102 CHICAGO, ILL.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

Having taken the store 102 Lake street, permanently, the undersigned desires to inform the Ladies of Chicago that he has now on exhibition and will be receiving weekly from New York [illegible] Cloaks. [illegible] DANIEL [illegible]

FEED MILLS.—I am Agent for the best Iron Combined Grinding and Shelling Feed Mill now in use. [illegible]

RECOMMENDATION.—My wife [illegible] LOUIS KOHN, 88 South Clark-st.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO SEED. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING

FOR THE

Spring and Summer Trade.

YOUNG, BROS. & CO.,

33 AND 35 LAKE STREET,

Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago,

AND

128 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

We have now in store, both in

Chicago and St. Louis,

AN

IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Which we

Manufactured Early in the Season,

And to which we invite the attention of all merchants who wish to buy

CHOICE GOODS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

YOUNG, BROS. & CO.

CLOTH AND PIECE GOODS HOUSE.

CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,

56 Lake Street,

Have now in store and are in daily receipt of the Largest and Only Exclusive Stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

SATINETTS, TWEEDS, COUNTRY JEANS, LINENS, MARSAILLES,

COTTONADES, CHECKS, DRILLS,

And all other Piece Goods, for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market.

Merchants visiting the city are invited to call and examine our selections and prices before purchasing elsewhere. A full, complete and extensive assortment of Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings always on hand, as also CLAY'S & SCOTT'S Fashion Plates and Reports.

1863.—SPRING TRADE.

CLOTH HOUSE.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

34 & 36 Lake Street, Chicago,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

And all the various styles of WOOLEN, COTTON and LINEN piece goods for

MEN'S WEAR,

Adapted to the wants of the West. We shall, as heretofore for the past fourteen years, keep the largest and best assorted stock of this class of goods to be found in this market. An examination is solicited.

AGENTS FOR

Scott's, Clay's and Glencross' Reports of Fashions.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

IGNATZ HERZOG,

152 LAKE STREET.

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Millinery and Straw Goods, Cap Trimmings, &c.

My stock, in the above named articles suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, is now complete, and comprises the most fashionable and desirable goods, which I offer at wholesale and retail, at prices equal to the lowest in the West.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT is conducted by a lady well acquainted with the business, and as for taste, style and fashion will give the best of satisfaction to all patrons. Call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. Particular attention paid to orders. Highest market price paid for Furs. Military Hats, Caps and Ornaments at low prices.

IGNATZ HERZOG, 152 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am prepared to fill orders for the

GOSHEN BUTTER FIRKIN,

Holding 100 lbs. Also, WELSH BUTTER TUBS, holding 20, 40, 60 and 100 lbs. Parties intending to pack, this season, will note where their goods are to be had. I am also Sole Agent for the Davis' Patent Churn and Butter Worker.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of Wooden and Willow Ware,

95 South Water Street.

M. A. HOWELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 26 Cortlandt street, New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

Manufactory at New Brunswick, N. J.

The special attention given to those who submit their orders to us when unable to visit New York, has won for us a high reputation in the trade. We can guarantee satisfaction to all who send in their orders by letter.

TO RENT—New and second-hand

PIANOS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

at wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 99 South Clark street.

CUTLER, BALL & CO.

LIGHTNING ROD DEALERS

And Commission Merchants, 90 Kinzie street, Chicago

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Office, No. 150 South Water St.,

DOLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

T. L. MILLER. H. B. WILLMARTH.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., Of Providence, R. I., Chartered 1799.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD MASS.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

☞ No Charge for Stamps on Policies.

2000 BOXES PALM SOAP,

1,000 boxes American Castile Soap,

1,000 boxes Stearine Candles,

600 boxes Star Candles,

For sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street.

TO DESTROY THE ANIMALCULE AND PRESERVE AND WHITEN the TEETH,

USE

GALE BROTHERS'

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE,

A harmless and elegant preparation.

PRICE, 25c.

Prepared by GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph-st.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking tobacco [illegible]. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

All kinds of instruments tuned and repaired [illegible]. WM. H. PROSSER, 120 Clark street.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

BROOM CORN SEED.—I have one hundred bushels of superior quality of broom corn seed, [illegible]. NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 South Water street, Chicago.

WOOL TWINE.—I am manufacturing, and can fill orders for the goods, in any quantities. NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 South Water street.

Miscellaneous.

GROCERIES.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,

75 South Water street, Chicago,

offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE,

EMBRACING

Sugars, Fish, Teas, Tobacco, Coffees, Rice, Syrups, Spices, Molasses, Soaps, Dried Fruit,

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 LASALLE STREET,

Have received a large assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hosiery,

MEN'S ENGLISH HALF HOSE,

Worsted and Silk Embroidery Braids, Coventry Frilling or Ruffling, Lace and Swiss Collarettes, Tatting, Tape Trimming, Hair Netts in Silk and Braid,

ZEPHYR WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS,

Knitting Cotton in all sizes,

EMBROIDERY and BRAID PATTERNS STAMPED,

Prices low and Terms cash.

41 LASALLE STREET.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6146. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

EDWARD WESSON.

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Carefully selected for the

WESTERN TRADE.

No. 12 Cortlandt street,

(Opposite the Western Hotel.) NEW YORK.

IRON AND STEEL.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

193 & 195 South Water street,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

IRON AND STEEL,

Nails, Spikes,

Heavy Hardware.

HAVE FOR SALE LOW,

7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, by 1-4 inch

IMPORTED GERMAN

PLOW STEEL.

Also—Have all other sizes on hand.

10 Casks Cultivator Teeth,

Screw top and wedge top.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.

NOTICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

Having added a WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT to our Retail Business, we are prepared to show a well selected stock for city and country trade, to which the attention of wholesale purchasers is invited, assuring them that prices shall be AS LOW, IF NOT LOWER, than can be found elsewhere.

IN THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

May be found a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the latest styles of goods, and we take this medium of returning our thanks for the former very liberal patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

ROBERT BAMBER,

132 Lake Street.

1863.—SPRING TRADE.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

32 Lake-St., cor. Wabash ave.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

We have in store and are receiving the largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the West, and are confident that there can be found in no market a better assortment of all styles of desirable goods than we are prepared to show. Besides a great variety of cheaper grades, we have large lines of WARRANTED CUSTOM MADE Kip, thick and Calf Boots, Brogans, &c., as well as the latest and finest styles of Ladies' Gaiters and Balmorals suitable for the city trade. We buy for cash and will offer to CASH and PROMPT short time buyers, prices that CANNOT be undersold. We can accommodate the trade with extra sizes.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

BUGLE TRIMMINGS.

BUGLE ORNAMENTS.

JET AND STEEL ORNAMENTS.

BELT PINS AND BUCKLES.

POMPADOUR SIDE COMBS.

New styles received daily at

No. 78 LAKE STREET.

We have also opened a large lot of FRENCH CORSETS of our own importation—latest Parisian style.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WILLSON & MERRIAM,

48 CLARK ST., CHICAGO,

Have established an office in WASHINGTON, D. C., where one of the firm will remain for the purpose of attending to all claims for

Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, and Prize Money.

Also, all demands before the COURT OF CLAIMS. No firm in the West possesses EQUAL FACILITIES for the transaction of business, as we give

EVERY CLAIM OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Letters, enclosing stamp for return postage, will receive prompt attention.

VERY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

WOODBURY'S

(Of Boston, Mass.)

New and Simple System of Cutting Boys' and Youth's Clothing;

Ladies can learn AT ONCE, by this PLAN, to cut and make as good a garment for boys as the most artistic tailor in the land. The plan is so simple and the directions so plain, that it is readily understood and can be practiced at once.

The system, with full printed directions, will be sent by mail to any address for the sum of

ONE DOLLAR.

Agents supplied at $7 per dozen. Apply personally, or by letter, to PHILLIP H. RILEY, General Agent for the Western States, P. O. Box 4200. 61 Dearborn street, Chicago.

GRAVES & IRVINE,

78 LAKE STREET,

We have received an invoice of

DRESS, BACK AND SIDE COMBS

In new and elegant styles, which we are now prepared to show. Also, a large lot of

SUN UMBRELLAS,

at low prices. New BUGLE AND STEEL TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS received daily.

78 LAKE STREET.

McCONKEY & HALL,

Curers and Packers of Provisions,

For home and foreign markets.

1 WIGWAM BUILDING, MARKET STREET.

[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In Drawing of March [illegible] [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Miscellaneous.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

25 Lake Street.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH

now offer for

EARLY SPRING TRADE,

by the package or dozen,

5,000 CASES

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS.

Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c.,

comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found West of the sea board, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as low as can be bought of the best houses in the Atlantic cities.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

45 & 47 LAKE STREET,

Are prepared to show cash buyers of

Saddlery Hardware

AND

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the Northwest, embracing

SPRINGS AND AXLES,

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,

CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS,

Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

HORSE COLLARS AND BLANKETS,

WHIPS AND LASHES,

Skirting, Bridle, Collar and Harness

LEATHER.

All of which will be offered at prices that will not be undersold.

AGENTS FOR

Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crocket's Varnishes.

DOLE'S PATENT

Hub Boxing Machines and Hollow Augers.

P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. F. WILSON, Cincinnati.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS & CHEMICALS,

146 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Also, deal largely in

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,

GLASSWARE.

Burning Oils, Kerosene,

SOAP-MAKER'S STOCK,

Manufacturers' Goods, &c., &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

HATS, CAPS AND

Straw Goods

AT WHOLESALE.

E. P. L. BROOM,

(SUCCESSOR TO E. R. KELLOGG & CO.)

50 - - LAKE STREET. - - 50

I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

SHAKER HOODS, &c.,

suitable for the

Spring and Summer Trade of '63

Which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at

LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

Country Merchants, whether purchasing or not, are cordially invited to examine my stock and prices.

E. P. L. BROOM,

Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

50 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.

(Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz.:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Fine Rappee, Coarse Rappee, American Gentleman, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Natchitoches, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot, Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING.

Long, No. 1, No. 2, No. 1 & 2 mix- ed Granulated. P. A. L. or plain. Cavendish or Sweet. Sweet Scented Oronoco. Tin Foil Cavendish. S. Jago. Spanish. Canaster. Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

1863.—DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING,

HARMON, GALE & CO.,

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale)

58 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,

PRINTS,

COTTONADES,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery,

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

HARMON, GALE & CO.

SUGAR WAREHOUSE,

Corner of State and South Water streets.

AGENCY OF THREE

New York Sugar Refineries,

Which manufacture

60,000,000 lbs. Raw Sugar a Year,

Having their Depot in Chicago, with a large stock in store at all times. To the dealers, large and small, and consumers of the Northwest, the advantage is offered of buying Sugar as they want,

AT NEW YORK PRICES,

with the freight added, thereby dispensing with the middle men, who seek a profit at the expense of the consumers.

"Money Saved is Money Earned."

Dealers in the interior, who have not received my circulars, will hereafter have them sent if they will furnish me with their address.

TERMS CASH.

J. H. DUNHAM.

SPRING STYLES

OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Just Received.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

132 LAKE STREET.

REMOVAL.—Wm. P. Dickinson has removed his office from 128 South Water street to 43 North Wells street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at [illegible].

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the beautiful and accomplished Actress,

MISS JANE COOMBS.

GRAND COMEDY NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8th, first night of the beautiful Comedy of

THE WORLD OF FASHION,

Presented with a cast which cannot be surpassed in the country.

MISS COOMBS............MARIE.

Supported by Miss Hosmer as Isabelle; Mrs. Marble as The Countess; Mrs. Myers as The Marchioness; Mr. McVicker as De Fontenille; Mr. Ratsford as the Count; Mr. Myers as Adolphe.

GRAND DANCE.............Miss JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the Comedy of

THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Mr. Oakley...Mr. Myers | Mrs. Oakley...Miss Hosmer.

☞ In answer to the numerous requests for a repetition of THE HUNCHBACK, the Manager respectfully announces it for Thursday night, which will be positively its last representation.

CHARITY PARTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Soldiers' Families,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

GREAT WESTERN BAND.

AT BRYAN HALL, APRIL 15th, 1863.

The proceeds to be disbursed through the City War Fund Committee.

Tickets ONE DOLLAR. For sale at the Principal Hotels, Music Stores, &c., &c.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

THOMAS B. BRYAN,	WM. BROSS,
GEO. W. GAGE,	J. W. SHEAHAN,
COL. J. B. TUCKER,	A. WORDEN,
GEORGE SCHNEIDER,	JOHN L. WILSON,
LUTHER HAVEN,	HENRY GREENEBAUM,
HON. F. C. SHERMAN,	ALD. C. A. HAHN,
HON. I. N. ARNOLD,	CHAS. L. NOBLE,
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,	C. H. WOODMAN,
E. C. LARNED,	DAVID A. GAGE.
PHIL. A. HOYNE,	

HAS ARRIVED.

The Monster Sea Lion,

(Late of Barnum's Museum, New York, and will be exhibited at all hours, day and evening, during the week, at

CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE.

The only animal of the kind ever in Chicago. Consumes thirty pounds of fish per day, and will be fed at intervals in presence of the audience.

Admission only 15 cents.

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. Opera House, Randolph street, [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, April 6th, and every evening during the week, with an entire change of programme. First week of the laughable Ethiopian Farce, the "Virginny Mummy." First week of Leon's Operatic [illegible] in a Basket. Three weeks of Arlington as the Virginny Mummy. First week of Jones' new song, "Ducking on the Calumet," [illegible] First week of the African Giant and Dolly Button. Kelly is a new band, [illegible] Donniker the excellent Violinist—The Phantom Chorus—What will the Neighbors Say—La Syardie—Ballet—Selections, etc., etc. Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents. Matinee on Saturday, April 11th, commencing at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Children under 12 years, to matinee, only 15 cents.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

ONE WEEK LONGER.

Every Afternoon this Week,

And THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 9, 10 and 11. Levees and Concerts of the "LITTLE FAIRY."

DOLLIE DUTTON

And the Favorite New England Vocalist,

MISS ERMINIA A. MARSH.

The world-renowned "Little Fairy," "DOLLIE DUTTON" (by far the smallest person of her age in the world, eleven years old, 29 inches tall, and weighing only 15 pounds, only one third as large as Gen. Tom Thumb,) will give Levees at the above Hall every Afternoon this week, and

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, April 9th, 10th and 11th, in connection with a series of

Grand Concerts

By the distinguished Vocalist, Miss E. A. MARSH, of Boston. Songs, dances and characteristic representations by Little Dollie, and operatic selections, popular ballads and favorite national airs (in costume) by Miss Marsh, at each entertainment.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Entertainments commence at 3 and 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION—25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Children in the Afternoon, 10 cents.

ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

THE SECOND GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

WERBE & CO.,

AT

BRYAN HALL,

ON

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1863.

FIVE THOUSAND GIFTS

AND

Five Thousand Tickets.

800 CAPITAL PRIZES.

CASH VALUE OF PRIZES, $4,000.

One Gift to Every Ticket.

SPECIAL.—Owing to the inability of thousands to secure Tickets to the late Grand Gift Concert, the Managers, by special request, have made arrangements to give a Second Grand Gift Concert, [illegible]

Tickets for sale at Werbe & Co's office, No. 17 Lombard Block, 97 South Clark street; W. W. Kimball, dealer in Pianos, 107 Lake street, up stairs; [illegible] 136 Lake street, corner of Clark; Gillett, Titus & Co.'s Fancy Goods and Stationery Warerooms, No. 127 Lake street; Cudworth & Loring's, 115 Randolph street, [illegible]

Persons in the country, wishing Tickets, by enclosing the money to Werbe & Co., Proprietors, Post Office Lock Box 4884, will meet with prompt attention. All communications must be addressed to them.

The public is respectfully invited to examine these two elegant Pianos at W. W. Kimball's, dealer in Piano Fortes, 107 Lake street, up stairs; also, those three fine Sewing Machines, at Wheeler & Wilson's Agency, 124 Lake street; one of them—their Prize Machine—is the finest and handsomest manufactured, its duplicate is in the White House, in our President's family; also, in the Household of the Tycoon of Japan, the Duchess of Sutherland, England, and the Duchess of Constantine, Russia. Fine Silver Ware, &c., at A. H. Miller's, 136 Lake street. Photographic Albums, and other Goods, at Gillett, Titus & Co.'s, 127 Lake street; and other Prizes, at Cudworth & Loring's, 115 Randolph street.

Drawers of Gifts in the country can have them forwarded by sending their address to Werbe & Co., Post Office Box 4884.

The principal Gifts will be on exhibition at Bryan Hall on the evening of the Concert.

The numbers drawing the following Prizes will be published in the Daily Papers immediately after the Concert:

LIST OF PRIZES.

Prize.		Value.
1—1	7-Octave Rosewood Piano Forte, large round corners, three rows of moulding on case, serpentine bottom, inlaid name board, carved legs and pedal	$[illegible]
2—1	7-Octave Rosewood Piano, large round corners	300.00
3—1	Magnificent Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, richly silver-plated and enameled, inlaid with pearl, rosewood full case, with drawers	[illegible]
4—1	No. 1 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, rich mahogany full case, side drawers, cover	117.50
5—1	No. 2 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, with mahogany half case	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

I hereby certify that the prices annexed to the above articles from my establishment are my regular retail prices, and that the Pianos are first class instruments, fully warranted by the makers and myself.

W. W. KIMBALL.

We hereby certify that the above prices annexed to the above list of Gifts from our establishments are our regular retail prices. A. H. MILLER. GILLETT, TITUS & CO.

At the conclusion, the Gifts will be drawn in the presence of the audience, by a Committee appointed by the audience. [illegible]

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

TICKETS........................ONE DOLLAR.

CHAS. L. NOBLE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CARBON AND KEROSENE OIL.

175 Lake Street.

Auction Sales.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W[illegible] have removed from [illegible] to

Stores 46 and 48 Dearborn Street,

opposite the Tremont House, where we [illegible]

General Auction Business.

The above stores are the most centrally located and better adapted to an Auction business than any other in the city. We shall continue to receive on consignment [illegible]

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

We shall give our personal attention to the

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Also, to the Sale of Household Goods

At the residences of families [illegible]

REGULAR TRADE SALES OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

CASH ADVANCES MADE.

☞ First class reference given.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET.

TRADE SALE OF

The best quality White Crockery,

To be sold in open lots,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, April 9th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, Nos. 46 & 48 Dearborn street, [illegible] consists of a complete assortment of Dinner, Toilet, Breakfast and Tea Ware. [illegible]

Dealers from the country can have their goods packed and shipped at a small expense.

Terms Cash. Sale without reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

A General Assortment of

HARDWARE

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, April 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, an invoice of assorted Hardware, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The rapid increase of our business requiring greater facilities, we have taken the elegant and spacious stores

103 and 105 Dearborn Street,

Corner of Washington, well known as Portland Block. The facilities for displaying Furniture and all kinds of Merchandise, and the locality for the transaction of the auction business in all its branches, unequaled by any stand in the city, where we shall give our personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Real Estate, and of Household goods, at dwellings in any part of the city.

Regular sales of Furniture, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, &c., every week at our sale rooms.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of all kinds of Merchandise. All sales made for cash and immediate returns made to consignors.

☞ Business transactions strictly confidential.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE,

BY

Gore, Willson & Co.,

54 LAKE STREET,

Every Tuesday and Thursday,

AT 10 A. M., PROMPT.

And at private sale throughout the week. We propose our stock to be

LARGER, BETTER SELECTED

AND

OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES

Than by any other House.

Our stock being consigned to us by

MANUFACTURERS,

To whom we make advances,

GIVES US

UNUSUAL FACILITIES

For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock, which we offer to the highest bidder or at private sale, on

MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

54 Lake street, Chicago.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 26 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, April [illegible] [illegible] Cloths and Carpeting. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 46 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., will give their personal attention to the sale of Real Estate, in any part of the city. Parties wishing to dispose of property will do well to call on the subscribers. GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that showy [illegible] alone are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase the SEWING MACHINE of [illegible]

There are [illegible] in use.

[illegible]

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, [illegible] 124 Lake street.

☞ Circulars may be had on application or by letter.

The Florence Sewing Machine

MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot.

With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less noise.

It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to stay any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric.

It runs LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost noiseless.

It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work with equal facility, without change of tension or breaking thread.

Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

It turns any width of hem; fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks, quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. It will not oil the dress of the operator.

A hemmer, all necessary tools, and [illegible] with printed [illegible] with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of work and circulars, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Box 2129, Chicago.

Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER & CO.'S LETTER A

Family Sewing Machine,

[illegible]

Chicago Office, 50 Clark Street.

Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

COUNTERFEIT AND SPURIOUS OUR PAPER MONEY.

H. MIXER

will teach any business man in one hour to detect any kind of Bank Notes, Checks, Drafts and Gold Coin [illegible]

BOYLE'S CHEAP STORE,

No. 195 S. Clark street.

Spring Hoop Skirts [illegible]

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

Special Notices.

IODINE WATER. [illegible]

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, Has permanently located himself at [illegible] street, Chicago. [illegible] CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. [illegible]

CARD TO THE LADIES. [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. [illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. [illegible]

THE GOOD SAMARITAN. [illegible]

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA! [illegible]

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, Corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. [illegible]

A CARD. Deafness and Blindness. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible]

ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE. DR. THOMAS MACKINNON. [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES. [illegible] Price, $1.00 per Box. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy. A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. [illegible]

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD [illegible] CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE [illegible]

Auction Sales.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have removed to Stores 76 and 78 Dearborn Street, [illegible]

General Auction Business.

[illegible]

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

We shall give our personal attention to the SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Also, to the Sale of Household Goods [illegible]

REGULAR TRADE SALES OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

CASH ADVANCES MADE.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET. TRADE SALE OF The best quality White Crockery, To be sold in open lots, AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, April 9, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible]

Dinner, Toilet, Breakfast and Tea Ware, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET. A General Assortment of HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, April 8th at 9½ o'clock, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The rapid increase of our business requiring greater facilities, we have taken the elegant and spacious [illegible] 103 and 105 Dearborn Street, Corner of Washington, well known as Portland Block. [illegible]

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M., PROMPT.

And at private sale throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be LARGER, BETTER SELECTED AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House.

Our stock being consigned to us by MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances, GIVES US UNUSUAL FACILITIES

For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock [illegible]

MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

[illegible]

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, [illegible]

The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot.

[illegible]

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. [illegible]

SINGER & CO'S LETTER A Family Sewing Machine, [illegible]

Chicago Office, 50 Clark Street.

Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

COUNTERFEIT AND SPURIOUS PAPER MONEY. H. MIXER [illegible]

BOYLE'S CHEAP STORE, No. 195 S. Clark street. [illegible]

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

Special Notices.

SPRING WATER. [illegible]

DR. R. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by ELLIS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases, THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, [illegible]

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. [illegible]

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, [illegible]

CARD TO THE LADIES.—All Eruptions of the Skin, Chlorosis, (green sickness) [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay [illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, New York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. [illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

THE GOOD SAMARITAN [illegible] DR. PEABODY.

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!! Hall's Diptheria Cure, GUARANTEED TO CURE IN ALL CASES, OR THE MONEY REFUNDED. The trade supplied by Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, Corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

A CARD Deafness and Blindness.

DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, [illegible] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible] GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR [illegible]

ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE. DR. THOMAS MACKINNIS, [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES. [illegible]

Price, $1.00 per Box.

[illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy. A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. [illegible]

Office, 183 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.) [illegible]

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a preparation so excellent [illegible] "CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE." [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. A. ELLIS & CO. [illegible]

General Banking and Exchange Business.

[illegible]

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. J. A. ELLIS & CO.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," [illegible]

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. GEORGE SMITH, President.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. interest paid on Savings. [illegible]

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, 47 Exchange Place, New York. [illegible]

J. W. DREXEL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, [illegible] DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

H. DOOLITTLE, BANKER. [illegible]

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO. [illegible]

BANKING HOUSE OF J. G. CONRAD, 47 CLARK STREET. [illegible] J. G. CONRAD. Chicago, March 2, 1863.

Commission Merchants.

W. D. HOUGHTELING, (Successor to Williams & Houghteling,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 220½ Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 100 South Water street, (Aiken's Building) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

BREITHAUPT & WILSON, Importers and Commission Merchants, [illegible]

JOHN W. CASEY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]

TODD, DEXTER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 141 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WM. BRINK & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 182 South Water street, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

LEMON & CO., PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

M. LAING, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]

SAML. HOWE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 148 South Water st., Chicago, Ill., [illegible]

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

CAMPBELL BROS., PRODUCE AND Commission Merchants, [illegible]

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. [illegible] HENRY MILWARD, [illegible]

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

McCOMBIE & CHILD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Water Street, New York. [illegible]

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

Business Cards.

THEODORE HOLBROOK & CO., [illegible]

J. C. DEAN, DENTIST. [illegible]

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,) 150 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS, Powder and Shot. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ERNEST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

GO TO McGINLEY'S, 78 La Salle street, and get all your Gas Fitting and Plumbing Work Done. [illegible]

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863.

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

What Shall be Done with New England?

The Academy of Music in Brooklyn was filled at an early hour last evening by crowds of ladies and gentlemen anxious to know what was to become of New England after it should be "left out in the cold." At the appointed hour the lecturer, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, entered the hall, accompanied by Gen. John C. Fremont, who was at once recognized with cheering, redoubled when Mr. H. B. Duryea, the Chairman of the Committee, introduced Gen. Fremont to the audience. He rose and bowed silently; and the Chairman then introduced the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who said: There lies cooped up between the River St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean a small gore of land, a few hundred miles broad and long, which appears to have been made up from what was left after the rest of the continent was made. Its ribs stand out past all covering. It has sand enough to scour all creation. There are not within its territory many large and navigable rivers; but there are many small streams most nimble, that have kept themselves in good heart apparently by leaping over ledges and rocks since the flood. The indigenous productions of this country were principally Indians, ice, and trees. Its wild fruits were mostly chestnuts and whortleberries. About the time of its discovery a plague had swept from it the Indian inhabitants. An attempt was made to populate it by commercial companies from the East, but the climate and the soil proved too tough for Indians or for traders. But this tongue of land seemed made on purpose to be a wilderness. It had peculiar attributes for keeping people away from it. Its summer was short; its winter long; its soil meager, its rocks innumerable. It was bounded north by perpetual cold, east by perpetual fog, south by perpetual water, and only upon the west was there a land opening through which its people could run away, if there should be a people there. It was apparently on purpose to settle such a country that a race was raised up. No creature ever lived with such race qualities for making a people angry without him. Disputations in theology, an agitator in politics, fault-finding in moral and social reforms, he is forever prying up men's houses to see if they do not need new foundations. He is the inventor of all the gimcracks and modern inconveniences, and new ways to grind, screw, twist, turn, knit, sew, dig and to plow for every month in the year; and has made enough new machines in the last fifty years to reach round the world. He has made so many inventions, that he has exhausted the patience of the South, and it has been determined to "hunt him back to his den," as Mr. Cox of Ohio elegantly expressed it, and to shut him up there by himself. I would suggest that all the Yankee inventions scattered over the land be collected together, and made in a wall along by the Hudson River, and no Yankee shall be allowed to be outside of this wall of his own building. But laying aside these weightier views [renewed laughter], it may be well to consider the reasons for some of the prejudices which exist against New Englanders. The American people are a conglomerate. That among so many various nationalities there should be prejudices was to have been expected. The wonder is that there has been so little. The strongest has been that against the African, for he is of a race not only unlike but antithetic to the white race—separated so far that although there might have been Christian and moral association, there could have been no union between the two without an amalgama so powerful as slavery. The world knows that slavery has been the practical amalgamator, and liberty keeps the races asunder. Next is the prejudice against the Irishman; but this is against the Irishman just come over, ignorant and rude—for the moment their children become naturalized through our common schools, all trace and prejudice dies away. Next is the prejudice against the Yankee. It is educated into the people of the West and South. Parents teach it to their children. Even the slaves are so inoculated with it, and so accustomed to hear the Yankee spoken of with objurgation, that it is related that a Christian slave was recently heard praying for the "d—d Yankees." He thought that was their Christian name. [Laughter.] If Fowler & Wells would examine the Southern cranium, he would probably find somewhere between the love of whisky and the love of tobacco the organ of hatred of the Yankee. This is no new feeling. It is as old as the country. It was just as marked in the army of the revolution as it is in our armies to-day. Indeed, the Puritan stock was always powerful, but never popular. It made its own way; it never advanced in any direction by the mere force of popular favor. Out of the early Puritan has grown up a race of men far milder, but just as sharp and just as conscientious. The New Englander is sober but not morose. Nowhere else is life regarded so earnest and real. From the cradle men are born with the feeling that they were to do something, and when they grow old they look as if they had done something. But never had love and friendship a more enduring frame than in New England. They are not like boisterous streams, that run with full banks while the rains are falling, but are like deep wells. A mercurial people might easily misjudge a more deep affection. But the objection is not to the Yankee woman; for woman, like gold, is legal tender the world over. The Southerner, who is ready to slay the brother, is quite ready to wed the sister. Yet the Yankee woman is more a Yankee than two men. The character of the Southerner is to give expectation of more than you can find. You can find more in the Yankee than you look for. The inventive character of the Yankee leads him to become the manufacturer for the country, and it is not strange, therefore, that a young man in Connecticut should finish his education by a peddling tour through the South. The sharpness of the Yankee peddler, like a gad-fly, lighting here and there, and drawing blood every time, has made the character of those who stay at home more obnoxious than it would otherwise be. I will not deny that there is in the New England character a certain anxious particularity in small sums; but when, by small sums, they have made a fortune, where else under God's bright canopy can you find a people, though they pinch the six pence and penny, who will give hundreds and thousands with such unostentatious liberality as New England? [Applause.] The necessity of their condition obliges them to be small in small things; but the generosity of their nature makes them more liberal in large things, as their schools, academies, colleges, and other institutions, bear honorable witness, than the people who slander them. Time is money in New England; time is nothing in Alabama. Much has been said of Southern hospitality; but there it is a favor which a man who lives alone does to himself when he breaks his solitude. [illegible] welcome the man who breaks his solitude. In New England they take it out of their marrow when they entertain company. In the South, the slaves who have nothing to do take the burden, and the hospitable master of the house takes the pleasure. It is not hard to be generous when you take it out of other men's bones. I will be generous if you will let me take it out of your pocket. In New England they will take it out of their own. Work in New England, means simply honesty. In the South there are two classes, one having rights and the other none, and injustice becomes an element in Southern law. The Southerner puts his heart in his lies, but no brains; the Yankee, brains and very little heart. The Yankee lies by telling truth so as to mislead; the Southerner by telling falsehoods. The Yankee is a poor law-breaker; the Southerner settles his difficulty by a fight. Consider what must be the result of bringing together these two classes of men. It is not wonderful that the grit of the one offends the pulp of the other. I have great compassion for a Southern man who really believes in slavery, but for the man born in New England, who drew in liberty with his mother's milk, who goes South and upholds it, I have no compassion and no faith; he is an apostate. A man is bad in proportion to the distance he has to travel to get to his wickedness. A woman has to go a great deal further to become a wicked woman than a man has to become a wicked man. God put woman higher up to begin with; and falling further, if she falls, she is worse bruised. A man stands so near the ground anyhow that it don't seem to hurt him much to fall. It is a great ways that the Yankee has to fall—to fall all the way down from New England to Alabama. When When the Yankee becomes wicked, he is the wickedest man on earth; when mean, he is the meanest man on earth. The Southerners always accuse the Yankee of cowardice. I think the Yankee has the most courage, physical and moral, of any man on the continent. Men are courageous who are obliged to be. Courage is habit. If society is half civilized, and law is weak, men must exercise courage in defending themselves; when men are not obliged to defend themselves, courage is dormant. Gen. Scott said the New Englanders were the hardest to get into a fight, but the hardest to meet in a fight. Both North and South will learn something from this war. Men who have met the Southerners in battle will not deny that there are courageous men there; nor will Southern men who have met the Massachusetts regiments upon the field ever hereafter speak of the cowardice of the Yankee. New England has made education its idol. The result is a universal mind activity. There is not room enough in New England for the race. There is not room enough in the nest for the bird, but it must fly out. They spread all over the land; bankers, brokers, railway managers, ship captains, merchants, generals, judges, ministers, schoolmasters, wherever work is wanted, there the Yankee goes. They send to New England for men of brains for the same reason that they send to the mountains for timber—because they grow there. Yet none the less they glower at him and resent his intrusion. But the Yankee keeps on, calm and persevering, staking brains against prejudice, and winning at every throw; and even when they want to denounce him, they have to send for an apostate Yankee to do it for them. [Great applause.] New England furnishes the literature of the continent. The hatred of New England is for her principles. The name of New England is synonymous with liberty. She is the true founder, upon this continent, of popular government. She gave to America, popular institutions. She declares now, as she has ever done, that the doctrine of the Union is the doctrine of the rights of man, foremost among which are the rights of liberty. It has been said that New England has been untrue to the compromises of the Constitution. No, not a single one of them. The South has overturned every compromise and every fair expectation with which our fathers came together to frame the Constitution of our liberties. New England stands today upon the very ground where Madison, Pinckney and Jefferson, stood when the Constitution was framed. There is not a single word in the Constitution which gives slavery any part in that instrument. Does not the Constitution recognize slavery? As a fact, yes; as a doctrine, no. [Applause.] Secession is a ship steered round a rock, is the rock to the ship? Because the Constitution allowed slavery, was slavery a rock in the Constitution? But a compromise was proposed like that in the case of a young man with a wen upon his neck. It was proposed first to put a plaster over it, in the hope that the vigor of the system would absorb it. So it was proposed, as we had Slavery in some of the States, to plaster it over, and let the liberty of the country absorb it. But it did not. The wen grew and grew upon the neck, tipping the head over, until it is now fairly proposed to cut the head off to give the wen room to grow. [Great applause.] From the earliest period, New England theology has been associated with the welfare of the common people. New England ministers have been champions of the liberties of the country. [A voice, "Theodore Parker."] Yes, Theodore Parker certainly stood for liberty, whatever he has done for religion. And such men as Dr. Adams and Blagden made such men as Theodore Parker, who refused to accept an orthodoxy that baptized Slavery, and went to the opposite extreme, and found in a semi-infidelity more principles of human rights and human liberty than many an orthodox could find in the Bible itself. This is no new thing in New England. The ministers there have ever been the gospel magistrates, and their sympathy for liberty has exerted an influence throughout the land. It has been said that there will be no peace in this country until New England is silenced. Then there will not be any peace in this country. He who sows up the mouth of New England must be stronger than Hercules. The attempt to hold back the inspiration of God's spirit in the human soul, has been tried for 2,000 years; and with what success? There never was such agitation in this country as there will be if you undertake to shut up free discussion in the pulpit or out of the pulpit. Massachusetts contributed more to defend the liberties of the country than the whole South. Even if New England territory were to be turned out, the New England people would remain in the other States in large numbers, with their books, their machines, their influences. But even if these could all be driven back into New England, what would be the result? A gun need not be in a fort to bombard a fort. New England does not need to be in the country with slavery, in order to bombard it. On the contrary, she would open every porthole, and through every newspaper, and from every pulpit, she would pepper the nation ten times as much as she ever did before. [Tremendous applause.] In this last mortal struggle one or the other must go down, either the eagle that soars to the sun and is the symbol of our liberty, or the black snake, the deadly Copperhead. [Great applause.]

PH

PAPER HANGINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. B. F. CHASE & CO., 109 RANDOLPH STREET. 109

Trade supplied at Lowest Cash Prices.

JEVNE & ALMINI, FRESCO PAINTERS, 101 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

78 RANDOLPH STREET. 78

McGRATH, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, And Curtain Paper, &c., AT NEW YORK PRICES.

J. J. McGRATH, 78 Randolph street.

The Trade supplied at lowest cash prices.

PAPER HANGINGS At New York Prices.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street, Chicago.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, Gold and Velvet Decorations, Hand Prints, Machine Satins, White and Dark Blanks, Borders, Fire Screens, etc., etc.

WINDOW PAPERS, Gold and Common Muslins, and Oil Shades Hollands, Cords and Tassels, Putnam and Pendulum CURTAIN FIXTURES.

BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 70 Lake Street. 70

Portable Spring Mattress, Curled Hair, Short Hair, Husk, Excelsior and Sea Grass Mattresses.

Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Comforts, White & Colored Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Slips.

ALSO, Curtain Cornices, Curtain Bands Hoops and Loops.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake St., Chicago.

TO Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers.

Curled Hair, Husks, Excelsior, Tow, Twine, Springs, Burlaps, &c., AT WHOLESALE.

The Highest Price Paid for LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

POST OFFICE BOX 2898.

LAND SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING. [illegible]

HELP, HELP, HELP. City Intelligence Office, [illegible]

READY—(Official.) The United States Conscription Act, [illegible]

MALT. MALT. MALT.—Superior Barley Malt for sale. [illegible]

SHEEP.—I have for sale five hundred [illegible]

FRUIT! FRUIT!! FRUIT!!! [illegible]

S. T.—1860.—X.

Drake's Plantation Bitters

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock, S. T.—1860—X., &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

[illegible]

DR. G. W. ANDREWS, Sup't.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1863.

Gentlemen: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully, SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.

* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X. means. Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.: Please send us another twelve cases Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer they appear to have superseded everything else, and are greatly esteemed. Yours, &c., GAGE & WAITE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.

* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c., REV. J. S. CATHORN.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 30 1862.

Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige. Yours, truly, T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.

N.B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N.Y.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM? Convincing Testimony:

Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, New York City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

Rev. WM. CUTTER, New York City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

Rev. J. H. CORNELL, New York City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

Rev. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, No. 198 Greenwich street, New York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE. The Long Sought for Discovered at Last.

CHEROKEE REMEDY AND Cherokee Injection! Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

The first in the form of a delicious syrup. The second as a healing, soothing, and emollient injection, removing all scalding heat and improper discharges.

The two medicines combined being complete and needing no other medicine to cure the most obstinate case of acute or chronic disease, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) when all the old nauseous preparations have failed.

These preparations are not only as good as other medicines, BUT THEY ARE FAR BETTER THAN THE BEST, for the simple reason that these never fail to cure in from ONE to THREE days, while all others do fail in many cases.

They are unlike every other Medicine prescribed for ACUTE OR CHRONIC DISEASES, as they contain no copabia or mineral poison. The "CHEROKEE REMEDY" should be taken internally, in teaspoonful doses. It is diuretic and alterative in its action. It purifies and cleanses the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

By the use of the "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION,"—the two combined—ALL IMPROPER DISCHARGES ARE REMOVED, and the weakened organs are soon restored to full vigor and strength.

To those who have tried all the various preparations in vain, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say: NEVER DESPAIR! The "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION" WILL CURE YOU AFTER ALL QUACK DOCTORS HAVE FAILED!

For full particulars get a Circular, FREE, from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail FREE, to any address, a full treatise.

PRICE—"CHEROKEE REMEDY," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

PRICE—"CHEROKEE INJECTION," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, 6 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

SMITH & DWYER, 94 Lake street, Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by all Druggists in Chicago.

TO THE FARMING PUBLIC SOMETHING NEW! McGAFFEY'S AUTOMATON CORN PLANTER, PATENTED JULY 1ST, 1862.

The only SELF-OPERATING Machine known Capable of Planting a Field in CHECK WITH ACCURACY.

The Automaton Planter overcomes all the difficulties heretofore experienced in check row planting.

The Automaton Planter can be changed from a Hill to a Drill Planter without any additional cost.

All hand operating levers or valves for dropping the seed are dispensed with.

In planting with the Automaton Planter no physical labor is required. [illegible]

The Automaton Planter is warranted in every respect.

All orders or letters of inquiry addressed to BROWN & CO., Manufacturers, Or CHAS. D. BROWN & CO., Iron Merchants and General Agents, 86 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Will receive prompt attention.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SPRING OF 1863. A CHOICE STOCK OF Fresh Spring Goods Has just been received at STRYKER & CO'S, 141 LAKE STREET.

NEW STYLES OF Plain, Checked and Striped Alpacas, Paris Mozambiques, Silk Lustres, Mousselines, Poplins, Delaines and Challis, in great variety.

NEW STYLES OF Lawns, Organdies, Brocha & Stella Shawls.

NEW STYLES OF Plain and Embroidered Cloaks, In light spring colors, (Manufactured under our own supervision.)

A large assortment of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, For Men and Boy's wear.

A very complete stock of HEAD NETS of all styles, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, Corsets, Alexandre's and Jouvin's Kid Gloves, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

As cheap as can elsewhere be found, at STRYKER & CO.'S

1863 NEW HOUSE. 1863

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO., 37 Lake st. and 43 Wabash avenue, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Our stock of new goods for the Spring trade is unusually full and desirable, comprising the largest and most attractive assortment in the West, and having been purchased previous to the great advance, we are satisfied we have facilities that will enable us to command the attention of merchants visiting this market, and particularly ALL CASH BUYERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.

JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. Nos. 15 Fulton and 203 Front Streets, New York.

PRINCE & CO'S IMPROVED MELODEONS, WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, corner of Maryland & Niagara sts., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

87 FULTON STREET............NEW YORK.
43 LAKE STREET............CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co............Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn............Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber............St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak............Philadelphia.
A. Couse............Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein............New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer............Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago. Or either of the above wholesale agents.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

MILES' CELEBRATED SANO AND OTHER COFFEES.

The SANO has been extensively used in this and other countries, and is highly approved for its Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities.

This Coffee compares favorably with, and is by many preferred to Rio and Java, and is Sold at about Half the Price.

It is ground and put up in Tin Foil in papers in 1 lb. packages, with labels that read "MILES' SANO COFFEE."

[illegible]

LOTTERIES.—John A. Morris & Co.'s Delaware State Lottery will be drawn in Wilmington, Delaware, Every Wednesday and Saturday During the year. [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated COMPOUND Fluid Extract Buchu, A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY and CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, (Below Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S; TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

FOR BUFFALO.—First Boat of the Season. The Propeller [illegible] T. A. HOWE, Jr., Agent.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The staunch Screw Steamer F. W. Backus, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS. Will commence her regular trips between Chicago and Lake Superior, On or about the 20th of April. For particulars apply to A. HARVEY, SON & CO., Agents, [illegible]

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The staunch and fast Low Pressure Side Wheel STEAMBOAT "CLEVELAND," Capt. JOHN McKAY. Will commence her regular trips between Chicago and Lake Superior, on or about APRIL 15th. Another boat will also be added to this line. [illegible] A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Foot of South LaSalle street.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The staunch and fast new steamer SEA BIRD, CAPT. DOUGAL. Will commence her regular trips between Chicago and Lake Superior, On the 25th of April, 1863. A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Foot of South LaSalle street.

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMP'Y, Office 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. This Company has been in successful operation for the last year between Milwaukee and the Mississippi River, and has now completed its connections via CHICAGO AND CRESTLINE TO AND FROM NEW YORK. [illegible] ALL DAMAGES WILL BE PROMPTLY PAID. Special attention will be given to shipments of Butter, Eggs, and other Perishable Property, [illegible] W. F. SCOTT, Agent.

GEORGE CHAFFEY & BROS., FORWARDERS, Atlantic Wharf, Kingston. [illegible]

THE NORTHERN Transportation Company OF OHIO, IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST, WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH. [illegible] To Chicago and Intermediate Ports. AGENTS. J. MYERS, 74 Pearl street, New York. [illegible] N. J. HOWE, Chicago. Office and dock foot of North LaSalle street.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 335 Miles Double Track. [illegible] THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA [illegible] BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. [illegible] SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. [illegible]

FREIGHTS. [illegible]

LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of doing a General Foundry and Machine business, at the old stand, "Union Foundry works, under the name and style of N. S. BOUTON & CO. N. S. BOUTON. [illegible] Chicago, April 1st, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. JOHN B. PRESTON is a member of our firm from and after this date. The name and style will be Spruance, Preston & Co. SPRUANCE & PRESTON. Chicago, April 1st, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CLINTON FURBISH & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by Clinton Furbish, who is authorized to sign in liquidation. CLINTON FURBISH, FRANKLIN CARTER. Chicago, March 31, 1863.

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. South Water and Wells streets, In the Iron Building (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill. [illegible] C. T. WHEELER, Chicago. F. W. LEONARD, J. R. LEONARD, Pekin, Ill.

Educational.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS., [illegible]

MRS. SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, At LENOX, Massachusetts. [illegible]

ST. MARY'S HALL. Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., the Bishop of New Jersey—PRESIDENT. The Rev. Elvin K. Smith—PRINCIPAL. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN Language in classes and private, are given by OSCAR FAULHABER, [illegible]

DEARBORN SEMINARY, [illegible]

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 108 & 112 CASS STREET. [illegible]

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS. [illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, IN LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. [illegible] Lake Forest, March 28th, 1863.

Real Estate.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS, In the City of Chicago, At Auction, June 17th, 1863.

[illegible] MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee. Chicago, March 14th, 1863.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 160 acres, [illegible]

$1500 WILL BUY A NICE HOME in Evanston, [illegible] KELLER BROS., 77 Dearborn st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. [illegible] IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT. [illegible]

Financial.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company [illegible] Secretary.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. CO. [illegible] JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, [illegible] JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD Co. Office, No. 18 William Street, New York, March 16, 1863. [illegible] Secretary.

Proposals.

THE UNION BRIDGE BUILDING Committee will receive sealed proposals [illegible] JAMES ROSS, Chairman. C. M. PRESTLEY, Secretary.

ARMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 1st, 1863. [illegible] HIRAM W. EDWARDS, Captain and Commissary.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. Default having been made in the payment of [illegible] EDWARD McGRAW, Mortgagee. WALCH & WILLIAMS, Attorneys. Dated Buffalo, March 20th, 1863.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1860, Mary Ryder (now wife of Patrick Dean) and William O'Meara [illegible] RICHARD GANTHEW, Mortgagee. Chicago, April 1st, 1863.

ESTATE OF HENRY B. GOODRICH, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given [illegible] GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Administrators.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA & [illegible]

NEW PROCLAMATION. DYEING! DYEING!! DYEING!!! [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

THE CITY.

CONTRABAND POSTAL CURRENCY.—Counterfeit fifty cent stamps of the postal currency are in circulation in this city. They are admirably done and need considerable inspection to detect them. The heads in the counterfeit, however, are roughly finished.

LAYING OF COBURN STONE.—The corner stone of the new Unitarian Church on Wabash Avenue, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Thursday of this week at 10 o'clock, a. m. Should the weather prove stormy, it will occur the first fair day.

TENTH WARD UNION CLUB.—Meeting this evening, (Wednesday) at Henry Gloeke's on Halsted, between Willow street and North Avenue. A large attendance expected. Let all good Union men turn out. There will be good speaking in English and German.

THE OTTAWA RECEPTION TO CHICAGO.—As President Lincoln has appointed the 25th inst. —the day first selected for the LaSalle county benevolent railroad excursion to this city—a day of feasting and prayer throughout the country, the Ottawa papers announce that the time of the excursion will be changed, probably to an earlier date, of which due notice will be given.

FIRE.—The two-story frame dwelling, 66 Fulton street, near Jefferson, took fire from a defective chimney on Monday night. The steamer Island Queen, was, however, promptly on hand and extinguished the flames. The building was damaged to the extent of about $100, which is covered by insurance. The premises are owned by James McMullen, and occupied by Dennis Haggerty.

THE WAR FUND PARTY.—The party to be given by the War Fund Committee, in behalf of soldier's families in this city, takes place at Bryan Hall, on the 15th inst. Tickets may be procured at Root & Cady's, and Higgins' music stores, and at the principal hotels. Preparations are being made to render this party one of the most delightful of the season, and to this end the best dance music has been selected. Everybody will go.

RECORDER'S COURT.—On the civil docket, yesterday, the case of Lyman vs. Wilder was dismissed at plaintiff's costs, and the judgments below reversed:

The Grand Jury brought in the following indictments: People vs. Sweeny, larceny; John Palmer, burglary, plea of not guilty; Ellen Kane, larceny, plea of not guilty; Adolph Shemming, burglary, plea of guilty; John O'Brien, Eugene Dorras and Alfred Duel, larceny, plea of not guilty for O'Brien and Dorras.

THE "WORLD OF FASHION."—To-night we are to have Miss Coombs in the comedy of the "World of Fashion," which met with so much success during her previous engagement in this city. The comedy is well cast, embracing the names of Miss Coombs, Miss Hosmer, Mrs. Marble, and Mrs. Myers, while the principal male characters will be taken by Messrs. McVicker, Myers and Rainford. A rich treat is in store for those who attend the theatre this evening. The afterpiece is the "Jealous Wife," a sparkling comedetta, in which Mr. Myers and Miss Hosmer, as Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, will keep the audience in a roar.

THE PAYMASTER WANTED.—The soldiers at the Marine Hospital are complaining loudly that they have not been paid. Many of them have been without a cent of pay for ten and upwards of twelve months. These men are thoroughly good and have done good service for the country, and now, while confined to the hospital, from wounds and diseases incurred while in that service, it is only a simple matter of justice, that they be paid promptly. They need it themselves and their suffering families at home need it. We trust Paymaster Kinzie will visit them immediately.

SANITARY GIFT CONCERT.—The Sanitary Gift Concert for the benefit of the sick and afflicted soldiers came off last evening to the satisfaction of the audience. The Hall was crowded to overflowing, and hundreds were obliged to go away. The audience appointed a committee to superintend the drawing. The 69 Principal gifts were drawn, as published elsewhere. The balance of the gifts being of equal value they were not drawn. The minor gifts consist principally of books, photographs, sheet music, &c. The prizes or gifts will be ready for delivery at room No. 58 South Wells street (opposite the Briggs House), between the hours of 10 a. m. and five p. m., also between the same hours each day until the gifts are disposed of. Ticket holders in the country must send their tickets to W. H. C. Miller & Co., post office box 6204, enclosing a three cent postage stamp, and their gifts will be forwarded as they may direct.

CONSIDERABLE.—At a Union Park festival, last week, some of our convalescent soldiers invested in a gift cake, but were not successful holders of shares, and the cake fell into other hands. Hearing this, a patriotic lady offered to make them a cake, and as they were ordered to report for service immediately, on Saturday afternoon they were the grateful recipients of a huge frosted cake, with "Union" in blazing letters surmounting it. As a sanitary measure, this example is above praise, and as an expedient unsurpassed. It is a big handspike to help up over the rebellion. The soldiers, shot five times, with both legs broken at Murfreesboro, will not soon forget, with his companions, the Union loaf sent to invigorate body and heart. The boys say they are stronger for the Union than ever, and can hardly wait till the war is over. Such interest as this manifested toward our soldier-boys marvelously helps to while away the ennui of camp and hospital life, and assists, in its kind and silent way, to bring our national troubles to a close.

DOLLIE DUTTON.—Metropolitan Hall continues to be crowded with delighted audiences attending the levees of the little Dollie Dutton. "Little" hardly expresses the reality, when speaking of the minikin D. D. She is the embodiment of a Titania and might play the fairy among the flowers, so petite and ethereal is she. With her lithesome, she combines beauty, grace, spirit and intelligence. She sings well, dances well, does everything well. She is humanity in bliss and gold, to be carried in your pocket, and realizes the words of the poet: "Man wants but little here below." Miss E. A. Marsh lends special attraction to these levees, by her excellent singing. Few contraltos can boast so powerful, and at the same time, so pleasant a voice. In ballad music she is capital, and her character songs are rendered with great fire, mirth-fervor and spirit. We know of no ballad singer, her equal in the operatic. Indeed it is rare to find a vocalist excelling in all these departments, as does Miss Marsh. There will be a levee this afternoon and evening, and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. We advise our friends who would spend a pleasant evening to call upon the little Dollie.

Inquests.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man named Augustus Brahn, who was employed in the Galena Elevator, near South street bridge. At the time of the accident, which occurred on Saturday afternoon, the deceased was standing with another employee of the elevator, named Jacob Nichols, upon a weak plank across one of the bins in the 5th story. The united weight of the men broke the plank and precipitated them to the ground story. Brahn was taken up in a senseless and paralyzed condition, and removed to the Sisters of Mercy Hospital. His injuries proved fatal, the unfortunate man expiring on Sunday. He was twenty-two years of age, and a native of Denmark. Nichols, although severely injured, is expected will recover.

CHARCOAL.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of a man named Thos. Gray, who was drowned in a slip near the Union Elevator, on the South Branch, Monday night. The deceased was observed loitering about the slip for some time by the watchman, who finally had his attention called more particularly by hearing his fall into the water. He was drowned before help could reach him. From the evidence before the jury, it is presumed he was intoxicated. He was an Irishman by birth, thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children in the West Division.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, the body of a man, very much decayed, was found floating in the river at the foot of Wolcott street. An inquest took with the Illinois Bridge Journeyman found upon his person, which leads to the fact that his name is Henry Johnson, and that he is in the employ of Cook & McLean, on Dearborn street, who have been missing for several weeks. An inquest will be held this morning at Jordan's police station, 157 South Clark street.

Argument of Mr. Sayers.

In the case of Mr. Sayers the argument of Mr. Brown for the Clerk in the Archie Stump case before the Circuit Court. The great interest attaching to this suit will gain for it a general reading. The Court has reserved a decision:

The right of this Court to pass upon the constitutionality of Congressional legislation, at the time, upon all questions involving the construction of the Constitution of the United States, is not questioned. Nor can it be questioned, that the Courts of the United States are controlling and binding upon the State Courts.

It is insisted, in support of this motion, that there is no express power in the Constitution, in the Constitution as her judicial wife; that such a power not being expressly conferred, cannot exist by implication, and that, therefore, the law is void at all. To this it is answered that the such express power is necessary. Congress has the express power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. (*Const. Art. 1, Sec. 8, Sub. 1.*) The power thus vested in Congress is general and unlimited in its character. The power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, *all taxes, duties, imposts and excises shall be one* uniformity throughout the United States or to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, it has the right to exercise that right in the form of taxes, duties, imposts and excises, at its discretion. The power is plenary, and the subject of the taxes, "*All contributions imposed by the Government of the United States, are called taxes.*" (*Story on Const., Sec. 956.*) The sum which the Government requires to be paid in consequence of the duties, imposts, tax imposed upon the individual for the service of the whole, the right to impose which is conferred within the general power to lay and collect taxes. It does not therefore devolve upon us to show an express power in the judicial and legislative, but the general power has been by some provision of the Constitution, delegated to the Government, except from the operation the right to tax judicial writs. There is no express power given to tax houses, commodious, comfortable, and convenient for any party, but it is not contended that so far as the Government is concerned, the act is unconstitutional. If an express power were necessary in the case, it would be in the other also, but it is essential in neither. It is admitted that the act is an interference with the exercise of the judicial powers of the State Courts, and with the State sovereignty of which the Constitution of the United States. The Rights thus conferred upon the individual are as high in degree, and as important in their character, as the right of the individual to commence a law suit. It is not denied that the power to tax, is one the power under the Constitution, to impose upon the person who exercises the right of transferring his property a contribution for the benefit of the State for so doing. In neither case can the sovereign power of the State be said to be interfered with, but it is in both cases a tax upon the individual. The tax imposed by this act is upon the *money paper or parchment upon which the process is written.* It is not imposed upon the officer belonging to the plaintiff in the suit, *it is the party who has sued for his wrongs he seeks to redress.* The tax imposed is upon this particular property, which he has, much so as his money or his lands. While it is true that a law laying a tax for the use of the United States, upon land or upon the land, would be illegally unconstitutional, it is equally true that a convenient power exists in the State to tax as a part of their original and unsurrendered sovereignty, (*Story on Const., Sec. 1.*) This power of taxing judicial proceedings is peculiarly exercised by the State. The plaintiff in every case, is required to pay a certain sum in advance the Clerks' and Judges' fees, and the sum so paid is collected more particularly as a tax upon the individual for the payment of a public order. If the State has thus a power to tax the "right to justice," it is because it is a proper subject of taxation, and this right is neither superior nor inferior to any other. The Constitution does not concurrent with it. (*Story on the Constitution, Sec. 941.*) Nor is the argument that if the Government has the right to impose a tax of 3% cents, it has as well by a tax of $300, to be regarded of any force. The sole question is, whether judicial writs issued at the suit of individuals *are proper subjects of taxation.* That, once established, the right to fix the amount of the tax follows as a necessity. The fact that this act avoids process issued without the seal, cannot be regarded as affording a reason why the act itself should be declared unconstitutional; for if Congress has the power to lay the tax, it has also the power to collect it, and to affix penalties for its non-payment, and the avoidance of the process is one of the penalties which it has in this case assessed to the non-payment of the tax. The cases referred to by counsel, holding, as I said the State upon banks chartered by the General Government, unconstitutional, cannot be considered as applicable to this case. It does not follow, that because a State cannot tax a tax upon banks chartered by the General Government, the General Government cannot tax a tax upon banks chartered by the State. "The people of all the States have created the General Government, and have conferred upon it the general power of taxation. The people of all the States and the States themselves are represented in the Congress of and by their Representatives, exercise this power. States they tax the chartered institutions of the States, they tax their property, institutions and these taxes must be uniform. But when a State taxes the operations of the Government of the United States, it acts upon institutions created not by the States, but by a people over whom they claim no control. It acts upon the instruments of a Government created by others as well as themselves, for the benefit of others in common with themselves. The difference is that which always exists and always must exist between the action of the whole on a part, and the action of a part on the whole, between the laws of a Government declared to be supreme, and those of a Government which, when in opposition to those laws, is not supreme." (*Chief Justice Marshall, 17 Wheat. 425.*) But finally it is contended, that the tax imposed by this act on writs is not *uniform*, and is therefore unconstitutional, and it is claimed that the tax thus laid is uniform, because it accepts the same sum from every person, in the course of its operation. The uniformity required by the Constitution is not that all articles of property shall be taxed at the same rate, but that throughout which the Government has the right to impose upon individuals, shall be imposed upon all individuals. Congress would clearly have the right to lay a tax upon a particular kind of property, and excuse all other kinds of property from the tax thus laid. It might tax a particular branch of business, to the exclusion of all other kinds of business, and so long as the tax thus imposed was the same throughout the Union, it would be uniform. The Constitution does not contemplate that it be extended by the statutes of a particular State so as to embrace a tax upon the same in no case exceeding would amount to $300 or $1/00, while by the statutes of another State their jurisdiction extended so as to embrace a tax upon the same the amount involved, did not exceed $50 or $100—would not be uniform. The tax in question, in the process, upon which by the act a tax was imposed, but would simply make the consumption or use of the writ thus taxed less in the State than in the other. All original writs issued by courts of record would be taxed the same in each State, and the contribution levied or imposed upon every individual, who out and will be taxed by the same and uniform throughout the United States.

So, too, a tax laid upon written leases. A State might enact a law that an unwritten lease of lands, even for the period of twenty years, would be valid. The use of written leases of lands would thereby be greatly lessened, but whenever used the tax would be as in every other State, and, therefore, uniform. The contribution imposed upon by the plaintiff would give an uniformity of taxation in all the States of the Union (p. 1.) This would be manifestly absurd and impossible. All that the Constitution requires is that, where a tax is laid upon the same in particular article, the amount of all the tax to be paid shall be the same in one State as in another. "That it shall be uniform throughout the United States." This requirement is answered by the act in question, and in every view it must be regarded as constitutional.

The Chicago Common Council Union Resolutions.

As many persons may not have read the patriotic resolutions adopted by the Chicago Common Council, by the strong vote of ayes eleven, nays three, and two Copperheads refusing to vote, which a partisan, stupid Mayor "vetoed" at the demand of his Copperhead keepers, we publish them entire. They are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF CHICAGO, MARCH 31, 1862.

WHEREAS, In view of the grave and solemn crisis through which the Union is now passing—a crisis which is to decide the destruction or prosperity of our beloved country—it is unwise and suicidal for the loyal people to permit a political party, calling itself the Union party, and plainly the duty of all patriots, to be organized in opposition to the all important purpose of crushing the rebellion and saving the Republic from ruin;

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That as the official representatives of the city of Chicago, in Common Council assembled, we advise and urge that, for the present, all partisan divisions and contests be suspended, and that all the citizens and electors unite for the common welfare of our nation, setting an example of patriotic devotion and unity to the whole country, and that, as a basis of popular unity, we hereby endorse and hear city recommend the platform adopted by a recent mass meeting of loyalist irrespective of old party contests, in New York city, in which such well known Democrats as James T. Brady, John Van Buren and Judge Daly, and such Republicans as Mayor Opdyke and Wm. C. Bryant were the leading spirits, those resolutions being as follows, to-wit:

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of every citizen to unite in all proper efforts to preserve and perpetuate the Union in accordance with the Constitution.

"*Resolved*, That the conduct of disaffected persons, claiming to be citizens of the United States, yet zealous in their attempts to embarrass and impede the action of the legally-constituted authorities, and in the attempt of their representatives, deserves and should receive the condemnation of every loyal citizen.

"*Resolved*, That the loyal people of New York hereby pledge their fortunes, their influence and their honor to the support of the national authority in every vigorous and determined effort, by sea or land, on sea and, to secure a complete and final suppression of the calamitous and atrocious insurrection which now distracts our country.

"*Resolved*, That the army and navy of the United States owe their undivided allegiance to the Constitution they have sworn to support, and that no soldier or sailor can rightfully hesitate or delay to obey the orders of his superiors in rank whose authority is derived from the Government of the nation.

"*Resolved*, That every citizen owes allegiance to the Government, and he who denies its authority, or fails his duty to uphold the honor of the flag, is an abettor of treason, and should suffer the penalty due his crime.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting, under solemn convictions of duty, and in a firm reliance on the justice of that Providence which guides and governments and peoples, does hereby resolve itself into a loyal and, we hope, a united Union, pledged to an unconditional support of the Government in all its constitutional efforts to suppress rebellion, and an unconditional opposition to treason in whatever form it appears.

"*Resolved*, That we hereby approve of the above resolves, and hereby urge for loyal men of Chicago, laying aside party names and platforms, for the purpose of a united meeting at Bryan Hall, on Thursday evening, the ninth day of April next, to the end that the same may be effected.

Resolved, That we, the Common Council, equally divided as Democrats and Republicans, unite hereby and therewith with the great people of our city in the following resolutions:

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